With which is incorporated The

1845. "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4272.

號十月三年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

日六十月正年丑丁

For Sale.

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GOHDON & GOTOH, Mel-

bourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- Bran & Black, San Fran-

CHINA :- Swatow, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CHAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HEIMSERN & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

TR. FERDINAND NIESEN has been com-IVI pelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st Lecember last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorised to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hong'tong, January 1, 1877 .-

NOTICE.

have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSU-

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November. 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPEN-SARY will be carried on by the Undersigned,

WM, CRUICKSHANK, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.

Canton, December 81, 1876.

To Let.

TO LET.

HILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

House No. 7, Upper Mosque Terrace, at present in the occupation of A B. Johnson, Esq., Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD. Honghong, February 28, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES No. 39, Queen's Road; at present in the occupation of the BORNEO COMPANY.

TURNER & Co. Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

TO LET.

TTOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER. House No. 10, Albany Road, at pro occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kind. House No. 11, Seymour Terrace, at present occupied by Mr N. J. EDE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

TO LET.

FITHE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44 Queen's Road. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TEITHER Captain Fortes not the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBALDI," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew,

> JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ar orts

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

Intimations.

MEDICAL HALL, 37, Queen's Road, Hongkong. ESTABLISHED 1853. TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS.

&c., &c., &c., Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee. All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.



NAVAL CONTRACT, 1877-8. CEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be Received by the Undersigned, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1877, from Persons desirous of SUPPLY. ING the following ARTICLES for the use

of H. M. Navy for the year 1877-8, viz. :--FRESH BEEF FRESH VEGETABLES WATER RICE SUGAR .

RAISINE SOFT BREAD BISQUIT

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office. The right to reject the lowest or any l'ender is reserved.

H. M. Viotualling Yard, Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

NOTICE.

J. BREMNER,

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

TTHE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.

137. Leadenhall Street. LONDON,

1st January, 1877. THE MARINE INSURANCE CO:

20. Old Broad Street, LONDON, 1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1836. CAPITAL,£1,000,000 STEBLING.

RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000 TITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSUR-

ANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIver as its AGENT in Hong-

By Order of the Board of Directors. ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Olass Steamer.

A. MoIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of Hongkong, February 16, 1877.

NOTICE.

TARTIES having left some Luggage are AD. ANDRE, Esq. requested to take delivery of same as E. R. BELTLION, Req. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. soon as convenient, but not later than the Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOSIN, Esq. Blot March next. After This Date they will be sold by Austion; the Amount realised will be placed to the credit of their secount with the Hotel.

Proprietor, Hotel de l'Universi Hongkong, March 5, 1877.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have this day CLOSED their PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS and ceased to carry on Business; Creditors are requested to send in their Claims for payment not later than the 15th Instant. Those indebted to us will oblige by an early sottlement.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC CO. Honghong, March 2, 1577.

ERNEST WASSELL & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS,

HAVE This Day Established Hykelf at PHOTOGRAPHER at the Corner of Wyndham and Wellington Streets, at the Building lately occupied by the Honoxone PHOTOGRAPHIC Co., under the above Style. ERNEST WASSELL.

Hongkong, March 3, 1877,

Intimations.

MacEWEN

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

CELEBRATED BRANDY. This Brandy is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

& GRENO'S POMMERY

CHAMPAGNE. "Extra

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877.

Auctions. W. BALL,

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-

MONDAY,

the 12th day of March, 1877, at 2 o'clock

p.m., (instead of the time previously

advertised), at his Residence,

Albany Road,-

Dining and Bedroom Suites, Sofas,

Pictures, Sideboard, Whatnots, Glass

steads, Wardrobes, Toilet Tables and

Catalogues will be issued, and the

TERMS OF SALE. - Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of

Hongkong, February 26, 1877. mc12

for sale.

FOR SALE.

Celebrated

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

HAMPAGNE, 1874.

OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS,

FOR SALE.

HEIDSIECK & Co., MONOPOLE.

Hongkong, February 19, 1877.

and Mercantile Houses

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

At the "China Mail" Office.

FOR SALE.

TRENCH STATIONERY.

A GREAT VABIETY OF

LADIES NOTE PAPER AND

ENVELOPES.

ROW READY.

CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE

CANTONEBE DIALECT. Part I.,

to K, with Introduction. Royal Svoi,

Price! Two Doubalts and a Half.

it Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messra Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

MORESONE, Poblact 6, 1877.

To be had from Messes Lane, CRAWFORD

Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

ED, CHASTEL,

Queen's Road Central.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctionser.

BIEMSSEN & Co.

DEETJEN & Co.

whole to be on view on and after Satur-

Glass, Washstands, &c., &c.

day, the 10th March.

of the hammer.

Apply to

Colony.

per dozen.

Apply to

sell by Public Auction, on

tions from Rev. R. H. Kipp to

CHINA DISPENSARY. TMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET

REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-CINES AND PERFUMES. Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,

and Prompt Attention. PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

> EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has honour to inform those Persons wh wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul, G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul. Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Halfyear ending on 30th December last, at the rate of ONE POUND STERLING (£1) per Share of \$125, is PAYABLE on and after THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at the t flices of the Corporation, where Sharebolders are requested to apply for War-

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND,..... 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. SASSOON, Esq. 1. Molves, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGEB. Hongkong, . . Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager. EWEN CAMBBON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS:-London and County

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED N Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the dally

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum. 4 per cent. 5 per cent, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oredits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Bau, ing and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and shief Commercial places in Europe, India, pp. 202.—By Ennest John Ettal, Ph.D. Australia, America, Obina and Japan.

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No, 1, Queen's Road Bast. Hongkong, Behruary 15, 1870.

T, JACKSON,

SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TN Order to make Room for SPRING Co.'s On and after MONDAY, February 5th,

We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense re-DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.

DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 80 cents per yard. DRESS GOODS at 85 cents per yard. FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more

or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard. JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 4 cents per yard. WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very Cheap. Ladies', Boys' and Girls' FELT

HATS, at Half Price. FANOY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced. 100 dozan Children's WOOL and

MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than

Half Price. Several thousand Yards of VARIOUS REMMANTS. Comprising: FLANNELS CALICOS, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFI GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February

SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

NOW READY.

THENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. The whole of his Household FUR E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price NITURE, &c., comprising :- Drawing, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND Chairs, Easy Chairs, Mirrors, Tables, POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. ETTEL. Second Edition. One and Plated Ware, Crockery Ware, Bed-Volume, 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messra Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED EX 8. 8. "Hesperia."

description, at purchasers' risk on the fall PIPER & Co.'s Celebrated CHAM PAGNE: CARTE BLANCHE, CARTE BLANCHE SEC and CARTE DOREE in Qts. and Pints.

> -Also-The well known OTARD DUPUY & Co.'s BRANDY in Cases of 12 qt. Bottles and a Small Lot of MEDOC CLARET in qt.

Bottles.

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, March 7, 1877. WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.) TATASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use YV of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

Shipping.

ready at this Office-Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Sailing Vessels.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST FOR NEW YORK. in English and Chinese, con-The A 1 American Ship taining the Names of all the most W. TAYLOR, Master, will load important Companies, Institutions

in the spatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

> FOR NEW YORK. The 12 years 3/3 L 1 1 Danish "KORSOR," L. C. GROVE, Master, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as

above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The British Bark Captain JOHNSON, will have a quick despatch for the above

For Freight of Passage, apply to Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels. FOR LONDON. The British Ship

C. HARRINGTON, Master, will load here and have immediate

For Freight, apply to

"ANGLO SAXON,"

MEYER & Oc Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

FOR LONDON. A 1 British Ship "STAR OF OHINA."

BLAKER, Master, will load here

MEYER & Co.

and have immediate despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, February 5, 1877.

FOR YLOILO.

The A 1 Spanish Schooner "UNION." MERICAECHEVARIA, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

GERMAN STEAMER HESPERIA, JOHANNSEN, Master, FROM HAMBURG

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in store after the 12th

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given until Noon This Day.

Hongkong, March 5, 1877. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND

THE S. S. Penguin having arrived, Consigness of Cargo are hereby requested to send their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take

Hongkong, March 7, 1877.

THE Steamship Arratoon Apcar, Capt. A. B. MACTAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery

at once landed and stored at Consignees risk and expense. DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.,

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

NOTICE. CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus;" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSbay, the 15th Instant, at Moon, will be subject to rept and landing charges. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Hongkong, March 8, 1877.

MARITIMES. NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

their risk and bxpense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Add, January 11th, 1877,

AND L NDON via SINGAPORE.

Instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & Co.

SINGAPORE. immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

of their Goods. Cargo impeding her discharge will be

Hongkong, March 8, 1877.

MARITIMES.

8. 8. PEI.HO.

landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from the time of landing. unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 o'clock p.m. This DAY, here, and will have quick de- requesting it to be landed here.

H. DU POUEY,

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to spind in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at

A. DU POURY,

THO No. 1/2, . . 2 cases Stores

GD No. 1, . . 1 tate Paper Hongkong, March 1, 1877,

THE OHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG. GENOIES at all the Treaty Posts of Ohina and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang. Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium oursent at the above mentioned Ports.

SO CHARGE FOR POLICY PERS. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Sceretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871. LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

OOMPANY.

Capital,-Two Millions Strrling.

FIGHE Undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIUS against the Risk of FIRE OR Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulis of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposale for Life Assurances will be recelved, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

For Sates of Premiums, forms of probosals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Agents Hongkong & Osnton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant In-Sufances at ourrent rates.

> MELCHERS & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTIOE,

DOLICIES granted at ourrent rates on Marine Blaks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors Whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nott amount of Premia contributed Dy cach, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, Apri. 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TIHE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$65,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,

Hongkong, January 1, 1674,

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809. CAPITAL £2,000,000.

MHE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the of £10,000 on any Building, or Merchandise in the same, at the Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The Birst, A. D. 1720. THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:--Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia. Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at Current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department, Policies issued for sums not exceeding

ad,uvu on rescarbio terad. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class rich, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co. Roughoug, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LORDON,

THE Undersigned have been appeinted Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foothow, Shanghai 2.50 p. st. when the Mail is finally closed. and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Laureston at duffent rates. HOLLIDAY, WISH & Co. Hopekons, Ostonet 14, 1868,

Mails.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancons, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PRINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship TRAVANCORE, Captain BARRATT, WILL leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to. A. Molver, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

T. S. MAIL LINE,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUGHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer ALASKA, will be despatched for San Francisco. via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Tokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection

of various lines of Steamers to England France and Germany. Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 19th March. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central. RUSSELL & Co. Agents. Hongkong, February 20, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, ART HELW MOITUAMNOD MI OENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS. HE S. S. "BELGIC," will be despatched for San Francisco via Yoko-

hama, on MONDAY, the 2nd April, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 1st Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same Return Passage Tickets available for 6

months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent, on regular rates. For further information as to Freight

or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Nc. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent. Hongkong, March 3, 1877.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS

MAILS will close:— MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET .-The English Contract Packet The VAN

OORE will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURS. DAY, the 15th Instant. The following will be the hours of closing the Malle, &c. :--

Wednesday, 14th.— 5 P.M., Money Order Office closes, 6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night,

Thursday, 15th .-7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence. 10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases. (10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with LATS FEE of 18 cents extra

Postage till 11 A.M., When the Post Office CLOBES entirely. (11.80 A.M., Letters (but Letters only,

addressed to the United Kingdom Via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of Abcents extra postage;

11.50 a.M., when the Mail is finally and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop. closed. Hongkong, March 2, 1877.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PAGES. The United States Mail Patket ALASKA will be despatched on TUESDAY. the 20th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows :--

2 P.M. Registry of Letters cases. 2.30 P.H. Post-Office closes. 2.80 P.M. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents

extra Postage until Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid

will be sent by British Packet. General Post Office. Hopgkons, Maich &, 1877.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-The French Contract Packet ANADYR will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe vid Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zea land, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius, Suez

and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helens, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Coylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked I aid to Galle only; at Penang. they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c. ;-Wednesday, 21st Inst .--

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box. which remains open all night, Thursday, 22nd Inst .--

A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

Letters. 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Austrailia, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents. extra postage, until 11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes

entirely. Hongkong, March 8, 1877.

Intimations,

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail,

I WO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed: deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Salgon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batayla, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Honghong, February 23, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER. by appointment, to

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Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:-Macao. - Man Chuen Shop.

Canton. - Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop; Honam; Kwai

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time Customs, Shanghai, -Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mari. time Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;

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Hankow. Yee Hing Hong. Chefoo .- Yes Shun Hong. Japan .- Mr Loong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama,

Szigon.-Wohang Hong, Singapore. -Ting Kee Hong | Kwong Fook Sang Hong. Penang. -- Yow Wing Fong; Argue Office.

Calcutta .-- Mow Sing Company. San Francisco. - Kwong Foong Tai Hong. BILLS OF SALE, . The above are come of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazettes, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the Interior of

Hongkong, March 10, 1874,

intimations.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade situate between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000. -The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of

\$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work. The Designs, accompanied with all docu-

ments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the lat of March next. For further information spply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners D. C. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Now Ready.

Penang,

Municipal Uffice,

The 21st September, 1876.

OHINA REVIEW

Voz. V., No. 3. 11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late | annual Subscription, postage included,

> Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 80. Establishment of American Trade

Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 132.1. The Beater's Song. The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries :---Validity of Chinese Marriages, Money Loan Associations. Bean Uake as a Manure. Pidgin English.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, January 10, 1877,

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

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NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TIROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable

medium for advertisers. The Conductors guarantee an eventual chculation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

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China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review

department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what acholars are ascertaining about China, lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Acriew. Address China Keview, Hongkong. - Northern Ohristian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Uriental Record contains the fol-

lowing notice of the China Review :- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature antiquities, and social developments, to any nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of pub licity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Keview may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL. This paper is now issued every day. The aubscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-

cluding postage to Coast ports. It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and accurities necessary to place it on a business and.

legal footing. The projectors, bacing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and | & Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... the foreign community generally will find It to their interest to avail themselves of

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In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including Political EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important Obdinances, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE Of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES

and Presentations, &c., &c. The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready

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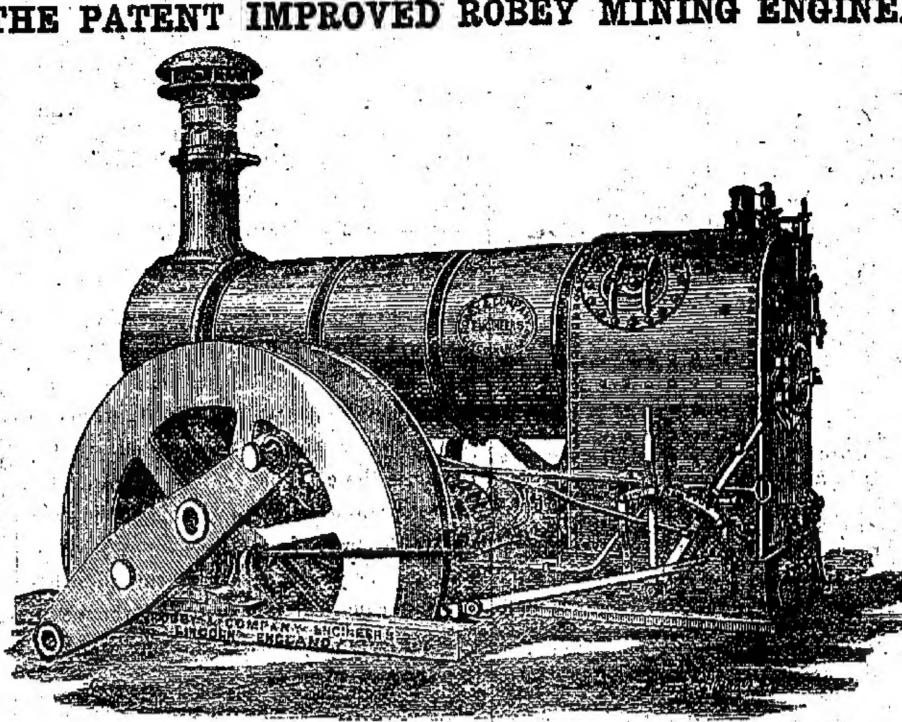
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RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refresher the mouth, and sweetens the Breath. RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

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It having come to our knowledge that Powder. spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand. FILBIS Powder is quite harmless to animal which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. life, but unrivalled in destroying Agents: MATTHEW CLARE & Sons, 72, Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitos, Moths in Great Tower Street, London. Furs, and every other species of Insect, portsmen will find this an invaluable

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Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality ercussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding. Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breechloading Guns. Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances. And every description of Sporting

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocca, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds guages, accompany each Case, of subtle maladies are floating around us Caution.—The large and intreasing ready to attack wherever there is a wesk point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well for ified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame, Bee article in the Civil Service Gatette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in 1 lb and 1 lb. packets and tino (not damageable in tins), labelled thus :-

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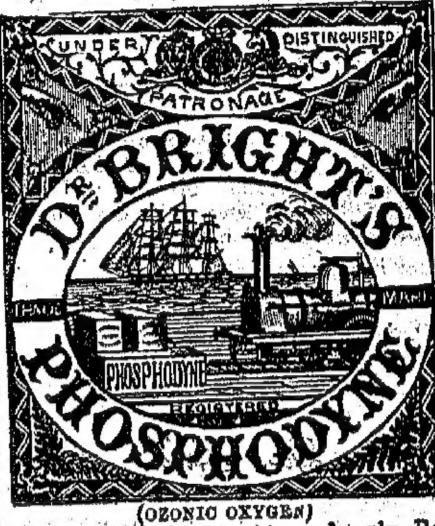
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The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of-Nervons Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges. tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-Sick Hoadache, Lessitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, & marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. 'It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyna acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, year

mildness unparalleled in medicine. The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a untritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unacoustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the impora tance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously deblitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and performs their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred sympa toms which this distressing disease assumes, may test assured of an effectual and even speedy core by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy:

DE BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Full Directions for Use, in the English French, German, Italian and Dutch Lans

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P. H. HENNINGS, Master, will be despatched for the above Ports TO MORROW, the 11th Instant, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship " TAIWAN," Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, at Noon, Instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th Instant, at Day-

For Freight or Passage, apply to .. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR TAKAO (DIRECT.)

The A 1 British Bark "ORANGE GROVE," spatched for the above Port on FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co., Agorita.

Houskong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE, PLUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

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Chin-chin all Friends.

Not Responsible for Debts.

A Teither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:-

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker. - Douglas Lapraik & Co. NEREMIAH GIBSON, American barque, Captain D. Bradford,-Arnhold, Karberg

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Golden -- Meyer & Co. FORMUSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. G. Schweer. - Melchers & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British barque, Captain Wm. Sivewright.—Siemssen & Co. Mysric Belle, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemssen & Co. ORANGE GROVE, British barque, Captain A. Longmuir. - Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co. TULIOCHGORUM, British schooner, Capt. 5. Masson.—Chinese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS. March 9, Taiwan (late Leonor), British Steamer, 408, Young, Tamsui March Taiwanfoo 7, and Amoy 8, General.-DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & Co. Mar. 10, Amoy, British steamer, 814, G.

H. Drewes, Shanghai March 7, General .-BIEMSSEN & Co. March 10, Penedo, British steamer, 652, J. Cain, Salgon March 4, Rice. - SIEMBSEN

March 10, San Lorenzo, Spanish brig 220. Pedro McMadariaga, Mapila March 1, Sapanwood, -Remedios & Co. March 10, Zamboanga, Spanish steamer,

651, Rafael Lopez, Amoy March 9, General -REMEDIOS & Co. March 10, Chun Tung, Chinese R.

from a cruise. March 10, Douglas, British steamer, 864. Pitman, Forchow March 7, Amoy 8, and Swatow 9. General. - Douglas Laphain &

DUPARTURES. Mar. 9. Jacobine, for Takow. 10, Bonito, for ondon. 10. Peiho, for Shangbal. 10, Norna, for Swatow. 10. Presto, for Tientsin. Montgomeryshirs, for Saigen 10. Jeddah, for Suigon. 10, Amoy, for Canton,

CLEARED. Nestor. for Shanghal. Patroclus, for London, &c. Nehemiah Gibson, for Cobu, Formose, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS,

ARRIVED. Per Amoy, from Shanghal, Me Gelmen. 35 Chinese, and 1 European deck. &c., Mr D. Typack and 28 Chinese. Per Penede, from Saigon, 11 Chinesa

Per Zambuanga, from Amoy, Mr J. Mal tampo, son and 2 servants, Mr Pedro Soler, Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Fairburst, Messro Greig, and Dircks. 204 Chinese, and 1 European deck.

DEFARTED, Per Pello, for Shanghal, Mr Koyander, Revds. Dodget and Robert, Sisters Seyers. Vimmer, Thommerst, and Grandiery, Mr Quieu, and Mrs Marlotti. Per Norma, for Swatow, 1 European and 286 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Major and Mrs Budgen and child, Mr fierce volumes around its craggy brow. andaMrs Griffiths, Captain Gammell, G. Arbor, 27 Invalide, 84 Rank and file, and about 500 Chinese.

Per Nestor, for Shanghai, 200 Chinese. SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Taiwan (late Leonor) reports: Moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout. In Tamsui -H. M. S. Sheldrake. In Amoy. - H. M. S. Lily, stra Salvadora, Pearl, Benarty, Douglas, Zam boanga, and Chinkiang. The British steamer Amoy reports: Had light to moderate S. and S.E. winds

throughout the passage. The British steamer Penedo reports Strong monsoon with heavy sea to the Southward of the Paracella, from thence to port fresh Northerly winds and fine weather.

The British steamer Doug'as reports Foochow to Amoy and Swatow moderate and light S. W. wind and cloudy. Swatow to Hongkong fresh N.E. wind and sea and cloudy weather. In Foochow -H. M. S Sheldroke, S. S. Europe, and Han Kwang. In Amoy. - H. M. S. Lily, S. S. Benarty, Pearl, Salvadora, and Chinkiang.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

For NINGPO & SHANGHAL .-Per OHINA, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

11th inst. For SAIGON .-

Per NAMOA, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the LONGMUIR, Master, will be de- For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW .-Per LEONOR, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 12th inst.

> For HAIPHONG .-Per Schooner TULLOCHGORUM, 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 12th insta

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

Noon. - Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports. Goods per Hesperia undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Auction.

2 p m. - Sale of Household Furniture, at Rev. R. H. Kidd's Residence, Albany Road

Nearly Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW. No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and

China Mall Office, Hongkong, March, 1877.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

大藥房 香灣

A. S. WATSON & Co. FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

TYBURNIA, British ship, Captain Robt. Dauggists' Sundries, Nuesert Requi-- SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.55 p.m.

-BIRTH.

At Whampea, on the 5th March, the Wife of Mr F. GALLAGHEB, tide-surveyor, H.I.O M. Customs, of a Son.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877

WE have received a book entitled " Coolie Traffic and Kidnapping," " from the pen of a writer who assumes the nom de plume of "Don Aldus." The work is placed somewhat late in the market because the evils of the coolie traffic are it is hoped and believed matters of the past; still, as it is the province of authors to deal with things both past and present, this can be scarcely urged as an objection to the book. The greater portion of the volume is occupied with a description of the incidents of a voyage in a coolie ship to Peru, but it also contains some notes on Hongkong and the existing state of the British mercantile marine. Don Aldus is evidently better marks respecting Hongkong are in the main correct, his style of writing is occationally exceedingly inflated—so much to indeed as to almost approach the ridiculous. He makes the majority of his characters, even in ordinary conversation, smother their remarks in a superablindance of the most sonorous adjectives we have encountered for a considerable time, and as he also expends con-Per Tahuan (late Leonor), from Amoy, siderable care occasionally in rounding off their sentences, the result is that the naturalness of the conversations is destroyed wherever these faults occur. This for instance, is the elevated style which a certain Doctor, to whom the reader is introduced, is pleased to refer to Victoria Peak, while crossing the harbour in a boat :- " Yes, Mr D., gran-

> thunder clottd, while surrounded masses of hoars vapour, sweeping Don Aldus; London, McCorquodels & Co.

deur indeed, he replied. The peak of

And see, he continued with rising enthusiasm, 'how the whirling mass clings to the leeward side of the peak with all the desperation of reasoning spirits, until, startled by the windward pressure of the storm, it parts its hold in reluctant patches, and is immediately lost amongst lowing special telegram :the distant confusion of compounding clouds." Only a lexicographer, desirous of relieving himself of a few long words, would talk in this style. It is true there was a typhoon brewing at the time, but a typhoon is nothing beside such sentences as these. The author tells us very little about Hongkong that will be

the following, however, respecting the Happy Valley :--By this time we had turned the brow of a hill, and were descending into "Happy

interesting to residents here. We extract

few minutes more found us in the bosom of that delightful retreat, rounding the last corner of the road, on the left of which as we advanced lay the r cecourse, a beautiful level plot and worthy the "turfites" of the colony, with its railings and grand stand complete; while on the right stretched the walls of the cometery encircling what had once been (according to our friend the doctor) "wild runners on the rugged course of human woes."

I confess, the all but hely tranquillity pervading every nook of this sequestered Eden drew me from myself. Faint aspirations fluttered from the call us soul, and as they spread their hallowed wings, I felt this pleasure-hunting heart of mine was not yet dead to all which lifts the man above the brute.

Would that I could carry such a scene as that for ever in my mind " Happy Valley !" indeed, although one might justly term it the Valley of Extremes,

for here around its sunny sides are often met strange and striking contrasts. claims the stirring contest of the "turf" whon every heart beats wild with life and vigour, while eager eyes are following their particular "favourite" around the course. The city's dead are also here, with mourners for the loved ones buried there, contrasting sadly with the merry laugh and happy pionic jest echoing agrees its silent surface, Numbers are here who closed their career in blood, fighting for the honour and glory of their country. Peace to their ashes And many an ocean child lies covered beneath its green sward, uncared-for-I had almost said. But no, that cannot be; for, could the spiritual essence of humanity be seen, many might be found from far-off gones hovering around this covering of a thousand tender ties, and in their midnight vigils be seen stattering garlands over the loved-ones' distant graves. Conseive, my friend, the gathering of those dreamy voyagers from every clime : here a mother's spirit breathing a mournful requiem over the grave of her once promising boy, and the warrior's widow weeping by the tomb of her murdered hero; a little farther on we might behold a fond parent rejoiding at the recovery of her long-lost only child while sisters' visionary spirits unnumbered are sailing through the midnight air, or in their dreamy wanderings, moving about among the tombs in company with their brothers of the past, brought back from an eternity by that eternal midnight imagery of man which thunders the existence of a

The coolie ship in which "Don Aldus" obtained passage to Peru seems to have been a very superior one of its kind Some of the "horrors" of the trade are here and there touched upon, but not as having taken place on board the Athe ship which is favoured with the author's presence. The Captain of the vessel is a very remarkable man, and displays a wonderful tact and courage in dealing with the coolies placed under his charge. Although the voyage did give rise to the perpetration of an atrocities, yet, what with an attempt to mutiny on the part of the crew, disturbances among the coolies and other incidents, the voyage was rather an eventful

THE shipping statistics for 1876, issued by the Board of Trade, show that trade with the United Kingdom is still satisfactorily increasing. During the year the aggregate tonnage of the vessels that entered the ports with cargoes was 21,019,368 tons, being an increase of nearly two million tons as compared with the preceding twelve months. The shipping entered from foreign countries amounted to 17,253,066 tons, and from British Possessions 3,766,302 tons, the former showing an increase of about million and a half and the latter of about half a million. In the coasting trade the total tonnage of the vessels that entered the ports was 23,853,778 tons. being an increase of 882,217 tons over the preceding year. These last figures include the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, which employed in 1876 vessels of 0,209,492 tons, being an increase of 549,810 tons over the amount acquainted with this port than with the for 1978. The amount of foreign tonwork of an author. While his few re- nage employed in our coasting trade is

Our Colombo friends are in a great state of excitement over the fact that the Messageries Maritimes Company have made that port a place of sall for their boats. The change is all the more prized because it has hitherto been much doubted whether either of the mail companies would come to Colombo before the surcess of the breakwater was fully proved. It is said that the P. & O. Company is so bound down by the terms of their contract that they can introduce no new balling port without the sanction of the Home Government, and as Ceylon contributes no direct postal subsidy; the local authorities will scarcely venture on asking for a conceasion, there especially Hongkong looks black as the vortex of a as it would involve some delay, while Galle is still retained as a calling port. The chalge was inaugurated with a semipublic tiffin, to which the officets of the first boat, the Anadyr from Sues, were

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE usual entertainment in the Temperance Hall will be given on Monday evening, a 8.30. Admission free.

THE Shanghai Courier has received the fol-

London, 2nd March. Peace with Servia. Russia expected to

WE are glad to learn that the fare by the Canton steamers for Natives has at last been raised to 25 cents, commencing on Monday next, the 12th instant. With today's upward trips of the rival river steamers, therefore, the ten-cent fare has terminated. From Monday next a new chapter in the history of the present river opposition begins. Deck passengers will have to pay twenty-five cents, whilst the rate for of the current month. The only plea the Chinese saloon passengers is retained at fifty cents. The Steam-boat Company's unopposed steamer Kiukiang follows suit, and her fares are raised to fifty cents and one dollar.

THE dealers in Cotton and Yarn have, it is said, unanimously resolved to cease trading the box, or the box well-shaken, as some here, unless broken silver, like that produced in evidence at the last Sessions the Supreme Court, is accepted by the Banks as the currency of the place. This looks like another "Hoppo dodge" to draw the trade away from the Colony; but it may be safely asserted that the time has not yet come for the agents of the ocean steamer companies to send their crafts up to Canton to discharge.

Hepne & Co.'s Weekly Shipping Report, Pagoda Anchorage, 3rd March, 1877 :-Arrivals During the Week. -Feb. 24, Madagascar, from Amoy ; 25, Ling Feng, from Keelung | 25, Yesso, from Hongkong Departures During the Week .- Feb. 24. Vesta, for Shanghai; Han Kwang, Shanghai; 27, Europe, for Shanghai; 27, Lulu, for Shanghai; 28, Yesso, for Hongkong ; 28, Sheldrake, for Tamsui ; 1, Ling Feng, for Wenchow. Shipping in Port .- Wm. Manson, Mada-

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon, C. May.) March 10, 1877.

ROBBERY AT THE ATRLETIC SPORTS. Chung Ason, a bawker 16 years of age, and Li Achik, a shop-coolie, were charged with attempting to steal from the person of a Chinese woman who was one of the spectators of the Sports. P. C. Pang Aloi, stated that he was at the Parade Ground where may persons assembled to witness the Athletic feats. The defendants were company and witness observed them, He saw them go near a Chinese woman, and the 1st defendant attempted to cut off a button from her dress. The lat defendant had a pair of scissors in his hand. The woman turned round at the succeed. Witness went towards them, when the defendants ran away, having observed him. He caught the 1st defendant who had a pair of scissors in his hands. The 2nd defendant was stopped by a Sikh Constable. Both defendants were identified as having been in gaol before, the second for no less than three times. The 1st defendant was sent to three months hard labour, and to be twice flogged on the breach 10 strokes each time. The 2nd defendant was sent to 6 months' hard labour, at the expiration of which to find security in two householders \$25 each, to be forthcoming within twelve months, in default thereof to be recommended for deportation. Further, both defendants to be exposed in the stocks at the scene of offence for one hour.

Ching Awai, a hawker, was charged with stealing two brass pipes from one Soo Awong, a goldsmith at Bowrington. The defendant, who was identified as having been twice in gaol before, was sent to four months' hard labour, and to be twice exposed in the stocks for one hour each time.

DISORDERLY. Wm, Butler, seaman H.M.S. Audacious was charged with being drunk. Chinese Constable 878 saw a man awimming off from the shore near the Dock Yard. The Constable picked him up. Fined \$1, the defendant having nothing to say.

Low Tak Yow, a boatman, was charged with obstruction at Peddar's Wharf. gentleman came and hired a sampan which was alongside the steps. The defendant pu'led his boat between the wharf and the boat engaged, thus causing an obstruction. Fined \$2, or ? days' hard labour.

A "LONG-COAT" THIEF. Chun A-On, a coolie, who was dressed in a long-coat, was brought up under the following circumstances.) ting Uhting Kut | socks, 1 pair trowsers, knife, fork, spoon, stated that he was a passenger by Putroship which left to-day for Singapore. This morning he was having his meal on deck, with his pillow box and two timbrel- pouch, waist belt, ball bag, musket, ba- the hurdles we e thrown down, but the two lat a short distance from him After his repast, he looked round and saw the prisoner going along the deak having his two umbrellas: Complainant ran after him, but there being many passengers on board. he could not get near to the defendant. He saw, however, the defendant give the two umbrellas to another man. Another passenger took hold of the prisoner. - Chun Yuet Sing, a passenger on board the Patruplits stated that he had his pillow box broken open and \$12 abstracted from it. -Another passenger proved the theft of the money from last witness' pillow box by the prisoner. -The Magistrate sent prisoner to six months hard labour for each offende, penalties to be outstilative. He was also to be thrive exposed in the stocks for one hour each time at the Steatier wharf.

Look Ayes, & chair-coolie, was charged with supplying John West, a private of H, M 28th Regissot, Will & glienti y of samehu. Private West stated that he wes alone at Queen's Road West when he save

the defendant 20 cents to buy him some | Some very good throwing was displayed samshu. The defendant brought him a in this match, Pople taking first prize by basin of liquid, with 5 cents change, and as the very creditable throw of 101 yards 3 he was drinking it, a lance corporal named inches; with Dyer second, 86 yards 5 Thomas Muslin came and advised him not inches; and McWherter third, 86 yards 1 to take it. The defendant was then given inch. It is notable that the army again into custody.—The defendant said he got shewed to best advantage, which is no the samehu from the Yip Yuen shop. Re- doubt greatly due to their frequent oppormanded till the 12th inst. for the master of tunities of practising such field sports. the shop to appear.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GRIEVANCE. To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." . Hongkong, March 10, 1877. SIR,-I really think that I have good grounds of complaining of the way in which our present sheriff summons jurous for the sessions. Only for the sessions of last month I was summoned, and my shoes have been indeed partially worn by the adjournments. You will thus readily understand how surprised I must have felt at another invitation of a similar nature being put into my hands this afternoon, for the sessions summoning officer can bring forward in this instance, will be this; that on the 1st of March the Jury-box is made up. Against this I have to allege that last month's sessions were held over until the 6th of this month; consequently, the names of those who were summoned last month, should have been, concurrently with the considerate demeanor of our Chief Justice towards the jurers, put at the bottom of

mixtures are required to be. I hope our Chief Justice will give his kind attention to the above "demurrer? for serving on the jury this month, on the part of those who served only last month. The 19th instant may be a "mail day" too. -Yours faithfully.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The weather was much more suitable today for Athletic Excercises than it was yesterday. The arrangements were admirable and the ground was well kept by Blue Jackets, Soldiers, and the Poice. There was a larger number of spectators than on the previous day, although the Stand was not so well filled, doubtless owing to the more favorable conditions of the weather and onlookers naturally preferring to promenade in the open. Great credit is due to Lieut. Walker, the indefatigable Secretary, for the excellent manner in which everything has been carried out. Most of the notables of the Colony were present, and the Sands of the U. S. S. Tennesses and the 28th Regiment played during the afternoon.

1 .- THROWING THE HAMMER .- 1st Prize, \$5; 2nd, \$2.50. Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L. Infantry.

Pte. McNamara, 28th Regiment. This event had to be delayed to procure new handles for the hammers, which broke short off at the first trial; and Binney, R.M.L.L., a post entry, made the best throw. When a new hammer was brought, instant, and the attempt to steal did not Binney also made the best throw, but the distance fell short of his first throw

1, Binney, R.M.L.I., 36 ft. Sin.

2, Dyer, 2 .- 100 YARDS FLAT RACE .- 1st Prize, \$7; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. J. Carroll, H.M.S. Audacious. J. Ruse.

F. Lewis, R.M.L. Infantry. Bombr. Nicolson, B.A. Pte. King, 28th Regiment.

Brown, ,,

This being a very short race all were anxious to take the lead at starting, and consequently one or two of them were off before the final word to run was given. The determined efforts of one especially elicited roars of laughter by his numerous mistakes. The result was very soon known, King coming in the winner by a couple of with Nicolson second, and Carroll

Pte. King, 28th Regiment. Bombr. Nicolson, B.A. 8, J. Carroll, H.M.S. Audacious. -Time, 11 seconds.

3. - 200 YARDS FLAT RACE. - Heavy Marhing Order. Open to Soldiers and Marines. -1st Prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$2.50.

Pte. Brown, 28th Regiment. Dimmery, ,, Hallis,

Corpl. Wright.

Pte. Caines.

This was a very amusing race, all stagger ing under a load which we should hardly pare to be compelled to carry at a walking The running was nevertheless very They kept very well together the whole way, Dimmery coming in first, with \$1. Steen second, and Caines third. Imme diately after the race the kit was examined and consisted of one pair of boots, & pairs ragor, somb, shaving gear, button stick, 4 brushes, soap and aponge, 2 shirts, 2 towels, mess tin and cover, cross belts and

Pts. Dimmery, 28th Rogt. 2. Pte. Steen, 9. Pte. Caines. -Time, 291 seconds.

musket, and belts, and water bottle, con-

tained in a compact space about & feet

4 .- THEOWING THE CHICKET BALL .- 1st Prize, 85; 2nd, \$2.50. C. Stephens, H.M.S. Audactous. Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L. Infantry. J. Medway, H.M.S. Midge. Bombri Connell, BiAi Guer. Hunt, Blai

Pte: McNamara, 25th Regiment. Gunr: Hay, Royal Artillery: Pte. McLoughlin, 28th Regiment,

Pople, Anderson, McWherter

1, Pte. Pople, 28th Regt. 100.3 yards. 2, Corpl. Dyer, R.M.L.I., 86.5. 3, Ptc. McWherter, 28th Regt., 86.1.

5,-440 YARDS FLAT RACE,-Ist Prize, \$7; 2nd, \$3.50; 3rd, \$1.75. H.M.S. Audacious. J. Ruse,

F. Henderson. E. Noble, E. Wheeler, E. Botting, Pte. Dimmery, 28th Regiment. T. Brown, ,,

Peasant, Callaghan, " Pte. Dimmery carried off first prize for this race, with Brown second, and Ruse

third; the redocats being again to the fore.

Pte. Dimmery, 28th Regt. Pte. Brown, do do. 3, J. Ruse, H.M.S. Audacjous. -Time, 62secs.

6.—WHEEL BARROW RACE,—1st Prize, \$3; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75.

W. Riley, H.M.S. Vigilant. J. Burgess, G. Goulder, Audacious, J. Green,

Fly. J. Whittle, Pte. Kearns, 28th Regiment. Anderson, Ball, Johnson,

In this race every one had to trust to his mental vision, and the divergences from the straight line caused much amusement. Green, however, steered a very straight course, being probably accustomed to travel in the dark. The Army however were again the victor, Green having to content himself with third prise. One poor fellow tried to make a hurdle race of It, but found he could not get over the obstacle with his barrow, so came to grief.

Pte. Kearns, 28th Regt. .. Anderson, 28th Regt. 3, J. Green, H.M.S. Audacious.

7:-ONE MILE FLAT BACE .-- Open .-- 1st Prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$2.50. H. King, H.M.S. Audacious,

T. Smith, R.M.L. Infantry. Pte. Thornley, 28th Regiment. Brown, Dimmery,

Callaghan Gunr. Vengy, Gun Lascar. Sergt. Close, 28th Regiment Pte. Cooper,

Averis, Hagan, Peasant. Jackson,

Gunr. Appasawny, Gun Lascar. This was a really good race, and opinion was divided as to whether Close or Thornley would come in first, every one feeling. assured that the race lay between them. They all kept together the first round, when one or two lagged behind; on the third round Close made a sign of defiance to his rival and passing rapidly to the front. secured a good lead. Thornley seeing this turned and ran back about 10 yards, and then followed after the rear man; and his assurance was not misplaced, as he quickly recovered his voluntarily 1 at ground. Vengy finished his trial with a somersault. The race was now between Close and Cal-

laghan, but the former had the lead, and

Callaghan found it impossible to overhaul

him, so Close landed an easy winner; with Callaghan a good second. 1, Sergt. Close, 28th Regt. 2, Pte. Callaghan, do. 3. Pte. Averis, do. 4. Pts. Thornley, do.

-Time, 5ms. 14sacs.

7A.—FLAT RACE.— Yards. Open to Sikh Policemen.

This event caused much amusement, all the competitors being Sikh policemen, and their varied and grotesque costumes, combined with their shouts, were quite mirthinspiring. Asm Singh, who landed a winner, signalized his victory by throwing up his arms and running off with the tape line round the Course. 1, Aam Singh

8, Sohat Sing. 8.-Tug of War,-Prize, \$30, presented by the Royal Naval Dockyard, to be pulled for by a Single Team from the Army, Naval

2. Ahmed Belim,

and Dockyard Employées. Army versus Dockyard Employees;-Navy a Bye. The Army soon discomfitted the Dock-Yard folks, who, however, took their defeat

with the greatest good-humour; and in the

final tie which came off later, the Army

treated the Navy in a like manner, although

the Jacks did not surrender as quietly as the former antagonists. 9.-120 YARDS HURDLE RACE.-10

Flights,-1st Prize, \$7; 2nd, \$8.50; 3rd, H. Quew, H.M.S. Audacious. Corpl. Canavan, 28th Regiment. Pts. T. Brown, Sullivan,

Haselett, This race was not nearly so well run as the similar race yesterday; two or three of yonet, ecabbard and frog, haversack and first competitors took their leaps exceedingwater bottle ; all, with the exception of the ly well.

Pte. Haslett, 28th Regt. Corpl Canavan, 28th Regt, T. Brown, 28th Regt. Time: 22 seconds.

10 .- 800 Yands Flat Back .- Open to Sailors and Marines of Foreign Men-of-War,-1st Prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5; 3rd, \$2,50. Six came forward for this event, but the tunning was anything but good ; the man who was leading when nearing the winning post sprained his foot or tripped in some way and lost the lead, managing to secure only second place.

Hollingsworth, U.B.S. Ashivelot 2. Mayer. B, Kraft,

-Time, 454 sed. 11,-Two Mins Flat Race -1st Price. 815; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$2.50. R. Norman, H.M.S. Pigilani,

J. Buss, H.M.S. Audantone.

Pte. Thornley, 28th Regiment.

Gunr. Vengy, Gun Lascar. Sergt. Close, 28th Regiment. Pte. Callaghan,

Averis. Gunr. Appasawny, Gun Lascar.

A great deal of interest was felt in this event, as it was considered to be a fair opportunity of testing the qualities of the two favorites Close and Thornley. All got away very easily and kept together pretty well for the first round,; here the foolish weak showed themselves. the former by pushing vigorously forward and the latter by lagging behind. A Lascar was very persistent in keeping the lead and got away a good 40 yards ahead of the others, and whenever he found himself being caught would put on another spuri till he regained his advantage. The others took but little heed of his humour but kept up the steady even pace with which they started; Close having the lead, with Thornley and Callaghan dogging him One of the competitors, who to judge by his build was one of our Naval protectors, kept up a very original pace of his own, his body swaying about in a most manner, though his stride was measured and steady. Towards the close of the race only six out of eleven were left During the last spin round the excitement became intense, the race being without a doubt between the two favorites; Close had the lead and put on the pace, but before he had ran a quarter of the distance Thornley collared and passed him flying, and landed an easy winner by several yards, leaving Close second place.

1, Pte. Thornley, 28th Regt. Sergt, Close, Pte, Callaghan, Averis.

-Time, 11 min, 37 sec. 11A,-HANDICAPPED HURDLE RACE,-120

yards, 10 flights. Lieut. Walker, 28th Regt., Scratch. Mr Lowick, 28th Regt., with 15 yds. start Barry, H.M.S. Audacious, ,, 20 ,, " Martin,

Garforth, The competitors were handicapped as above. - Lieut. Walker being scratch. The hurdles were all well taken, and Walker, who took his leaps very neatly, soon caught up to the others, and got a good second. and might have landed a winner but for a foul with Mr Garforth.

1, Mr Lodwick, 28th Regt. 2, Lt. Walker, 3, Mr Garforth, H.M.S. Audacious.

\$2; 3rd, \$1. G. Pledger, H.M.S. Vigilant.

W. Clements; ... Audacious. J. Gilbert, J. Hudson, H. Russell. J. Pulley, H.M.S. Midge. 28th Regiment. Drum, Hart, Pte. Hallis,

Right of those entered came forward to compete in this amusing race,-the mishaps of some of the competitors calling Lavers, Wetmore, Gubbay, Hubbe, Krauss, forth roars of laughter. They came in as follows:---

Drum. Hart, 28th Regiment. Pte. Hazelett, W. Clements, H.M.S. Audacious.

14.—Consolation Race.—For Beaten Runners, -300 Yards Flat Race, -ist Prize, passed at the last annual meeting; and the \$5; 2nd, \$2.50; 3rd, \$1.75.

Four competitors came forward, viz. Privates Cooper and Clark, 28th Regiment, J. Pulley, H.M.S. Midge and Barr, H.M S Audacious.

Private Cooper, 28th Regt. J. Pulley, H.M.S. Audacious. -Time, 46 seconds.

THE CHAIR-COOLIES' RACE.-Twice round the Course, 1st Prize, \$3.50; 2nd \$2.75; 3rd \$1.50.—Seven chairs entered, viz. Nos. 5 59, 523, 22, 153, 391 and 65, and all started.

This race afforded much mirth, from its novelty. The first round was led by No. 22, followed by No. 5, with No. 59 third. The leader kept his place until he was half way in the second round, when he was overtaken by No. 5. No. 153 gave up at the end of the first round. They came in the second time in the following order :-

qualified, owing to his going inside one of purity was a very desirable thing, and the the stakes. 1, No. 5.

No. 22.

No. 65. This closed the Athletic Sports of 1877.

> China. FOOGHOW. (Herald, March 1.)

We are not in possession of any further news from Formosa in reference to the Spanish scare; but there is no doubt that the Chinese officials anticipate some trouble in that quarter.

The Customs cruiser Ling Fing returned from Tamsui on the 26th ultimo, and left for Wên Chow this morning. She conveys Mr Hobson and other members of the Unstoms staff to the new port.

H. M.'s S. Sheldrake arrived in port from Hongkong, on the 22nd ultimo; and left for Tamsui yesterday. As mentioned in our last number, she will remain on this station. H. M.'s S. Fly left for the south on the 28rd ultimo.

The new Viceroy of Fohkien and Chihkeang (Ho King) is expected here daily. His Excellency is favorably spoken of as an able administrator; and, though not quite such a radical reformer as Ting Futai. he is said to be in favor of wholesome changes in the management of provincial

We hear that the China Merchants Company have purchased the premises lately of course, has received the consideration of occupied by Messrs Heard & Co.; and that they purpose engaging a large native staff immediately, The report that this enterprising Company had chartered the Great Eastern for the conveyance to London of first crop Pan Yong Congon is, we believe,

unfounded. One of our correspondents describes a repent visit to the coal mines at Kelting, and gives a very encouraging report conterning the progress of that promising industry. A few months ago the work teceived a considerable stimulus by the arrival of a body of English miners, who were, we believe, engaged by Mr Hart, Inspector General of Customs. The very best description, and it is hoped that where the Mint is to be established. Have all show greater interest in the project, any details of that post been arrived at by

fields are barely three miles from the place I am now told, or rather the Chairman said most welcome source of income to the Provincial Government. Our correspondent adds, that hundreds of Chinese, many to watch the working of the mines and the coal-laden tramway cars running with terrific speed down the hill-side to the harbour. Ting Futai takes the greatest interest in the enterprise, and on the occasion of his recent visit minutely inspected the machinery and mining plant. To Mr Hobson, lately Commissioner of Customs at Tamsui, much of the credit is, we are told, due for having brought the mines to their present efficient working state. is therefore to be repretted on public grounds that that gentleman should be

> BHANGHAI. (News.)

We learn that the steamers Hochung and Howsang, belonging to the China Merchants' Company, are now on a voyage to Bombay and Calcutta.

Some of the steamers handed over to the names changed. The alterations are as Kiang teen, Plymouth Rock to Kiang yuen, Fire Queen to Kinng was ; Chihli to Haishin, Shingking to Hai-an, Kiangse to Haisan, Paouting to Hai ting.

The Russian corvette Haydamack left on Saturday morning for San Francisco. It will be remembered that she left Hongkong in October to join the other Russian vessels ordered to the Pacific, but encountering a deprived of her masts and narrowly escaped becoming exhauste . she procured jurymasts from one of the Bonin Islands, and under these managed to reach Japan, where she obtained coal and then came here to be

There is now moored at the Hongkow Wharf the Russian schooner Aleut, of only 32 tons register, American measurement, which has arrived with a cargo of coals from Negataki. She left San Francisco about two years ago ; made a favourable passage across the Pacific, and has, in the meantime, been engaged in seal hunting around the Corean Islands. Her smallness for a Pacific passage has excited some curiosity, and several persons went to the wharf yesterday to see her. She is manned with the small orew of five hands, and belongs to her commander.

SHANGHAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. THE PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A CHINESE MINT.

(N. C. D. Netos.) A special, and the annual general, meeting of members of the above Chamber was held on Friday (2nd March), present-Mr J. G. Purdon in the chair; Mesers Campbell, Hertz, Dyce, Hogg, Olyphant, Lind, Artindale, Macgregor, Sim, Ewald, Lemarchand, Winton, Bade, Pugh, Irving, Hearn, and

W. Pearson, Secretary.

The CHATRMAN said-This meeting, or rather the first of it, is a special meeting called in accordance with the resolutions subjects now to be discussed are a draft memorial to be forwarded to the Minister at Peking regarding the establishment of Mint, and the report of the Trade Grievances Committee. The Committee have taken a good deal of pains and trouble to get up all the statistics and data they could upon which to base their information for the Ministers respecting the establishment of the Mint. Besides getting information regarding the cost of erection and carrying on of Mints at Calcutta, Japan and Hongkong, we have addressed some of the Chambers of Commerce to obtain their views on the subject. Among others we paid the compliment to the Hongkong Chamber, which, however, seemed to think it was undesirable to make any recommendation whatever in the matter. I think some of the arguments advanced by our friends at Hongkong were not very happy. One of the speakers made the very wonderful discovery, which he seemed to think was only known to Bankers, that a Nos. 5, 22, 59, 65; but No. 59 was dis- coinage that could be relied upon for its Chairman-I do not know why-looked upon them the communication, which stated plainly its purpose upon the subject of a Mint as a "pumping" question! I think such arguments can be left to answer themselves. The question now for us to decide is whether it is advisable or not to send this memorial to the Ministers at Peking. I think there is no question about the desirableness of having a Mint-a regular and uniform coinage. All, I think, will agree on that point; but a great many seem to have the feeling that there would not be any security as to its efficiency and purity as regards the silver if left altogether in the hands of the Chinese, but there is no reason why it should not be placed under the protection and working of foreigners as many other institutions in China are. I have it on the best authority that the Chinese Government now have this subject of the establishment of a Mint under consideration, and that they are favourably disposed to it; and it would be a very great pity indeed if this Chamber were to throw cold water, as it were, on the scheme by appearing to regard with perfect indifference whether a Mint be established or not: What the Committee of the Chamber propose to do, is to send this memorial to the Ministers at Peking, soliciting their opinion upon the general question, and upon the prospect of the scheme being favourably entertained by the native authorities. When they answer, if it be favourable, we can then forward them any information we have or might obtain in the meantime regarding the establishment of a Mint. The subject,

> say can add to it. I shall now propose the following resolution !-"That the draft of memorial to the foreign Ministers at Peking, on the subject of a fixed standard of value and Government Mint,

> all of you here present, and nothing I can

submitted to this meeting, be approved. Mr W. S. WEIMORE-I second. Mr Hoss-I should like to sek if the Chinese Government have signified their willinguess, of something of the kind, to tooperate in the establishment of a Mint i or

about 200 tons per diem. As the coal the Chamber from the Chinese Government? of shipment-a little north of Kelung har- in the course of his remarks, that he had it bour and a tramway runs from the north | from the highest authority that the Chinese of the mines direct to this jetty, the cost Government were disposed to support the of transport from the pit is comparatively measure—(The Chairman: Not support)trifling; and it is therefore probable that | and if so, probably a great point would be this useful undertaking will prove to be a the locality in which the Mint should be established; and doubtless the value of the currency to be issued would be of considerable importance in the contemplation of this from a considerable distance, arrive daily measure. These are points upon which I think it would be advisable to have some information. Has the Chamber any such information P

very best authority that the Chinese Government has the question of the establighment of a Mint under their consideration, and appear favourably disposed to it; and whatever we do will probably not be lost sight of. On the questions about the place where the Mint should be and the value of the currency, we have nothing to say at present; but these are the very points which, removed from such a useful sphere of if we are asked for an opinion in reply to our letter, a communisation from a body of merchants would have an effect. If the by the Chinese Government, then we could scarcely arrived for the Chinese to take up new Convention, will receive the Commitmake our suggestions as to the place for the such a matter as this. I thought the whole tee's careful attention and practical treat-Mint, the value of the currency, and all thing would be discouraged, probably by ment as opportunities may occur. sent, to ask officially whether the Chinese Chinese, and that the memorial would be China Merchants Company, have had their Government is favourable to the establish- placed in a hole and never heard of again. of a Mint is sufficient. I think they are, But Mr Purdon has told us that he has it follows :- Hirado to Kiang-ching, Hupch to and if the Ministers write down to us to on the highest authority that the subject is

tion to give any further details of their us no particulars, no details of the scheme; subjects referred to in your letter; and that | thought they were running good and bad scheme? I don't ask for full details, but he merely states that the scheme is favour- the result of their deliberations was as coins together. Foreign Banks would say can the Chamber give us a general idea of ably entertained by the Chinese. We know the scheme to commend itself to the public nothing more of details than he has already at large? I think the difficulty the Cham- told us; we only know what he has put heavy gale off the Bonin Islands, she was ber is in at the present moment is increased before the meeting-that the Chinese are by the want of some more details than are looking favourably on the scheme. being a total wreck. Her supply of coal at present given to the public. The public don't understand the question; the public don't see where the Mint is to be: and they the resolution to the meeting. have no general idea how the scheme is to be carried out. More details would certainif it is a good measure, improve its changes of success; at the present moment it is in utter vagueness. I say this in the interests of the scheme, under the firm impression that more information, if it is possible for the Committee of the Chamber to give it, would greatly assist the measure. Mr CAMPBELL-It seems to me that would not be proper or wise for this Chamber to give information at present, or presume to dictate to the Chinese Government

> Chinese Government are willing to take up the measure and deal with it. Mr Hogg-We understand the Chines Government are favourably disposed to the scheme. I am not opposing this measure. I am favourable to it, and what I say now is in furtherance of the proposal; and with this idea, I do believe that if the Chamber could bring the proposal into more shape, because already we understand the Chinese Government are favourable to it, I think there would be greater chances of success. The mere fact of the Chamber having taken up this question is sufficient, I should say, that it is to be pushed through by foreigners and that it is intended to be taken up by

what currency they ought to establish, or

where the Mint should be placed. I don't

think it would be wise to give any informa-

tion of that kind, until we see whether the

Chambers of Commerce generally. Mr CAMPBELL-I think we shall be in better position in reference to these details when we have an expression of opinion from the Chinese Government as to whether they have or have not sanctioned the establishment of a Mint. We can then give them what information we possess, and make suggestions as to where it should be placed under what superintendence it should be worked, and what coin or coins it would be best to issue.

Mr Hogg-Has the Committee some such scheme to lay before the Chinese Government? The CHAIRMAN-Not at present.

Mr Hoge-I have always found from past experience that we never progress unless we have some definite scheme to work upon. do not think the Chinese will do anything i the matter until you lay something before them, and can show them that it is worth of adoption. If we have not something o that kind to lay before them, we shall never succeed with the scheme in view.

Mr Campbell—At all events we can as what attitude they assume towards the measure, and if favourable we can then proceed to collect material and forward it to

The CHAIRMAN—We have now a certain amount of information we could furnish them with. We could tell them what the Calcutta, Hongkong, and Japan Mints have cost. We have collected that information already, and no doubt the cost of the proposed Mint would be one of the very first things the Chinese Government would want information upon. What we want to do a present is to ask the Ministers whether in heir opinion the Chinese Government are favourable to the scheme as to wish a Mint stablished, and if they wished it we could send them all details about colning. W could send them all the information we posseas, and we can get more than we have now. It would be useless to send up to Peking all the details now. Let us first ask the Ministers what is their opinion about the Chinese Government entertaining a favourable idea to the establishment of a Mint. If the Ministers say yes, they are favourable, let us then send all the information and details favourably disposed to the scheme, all out details will be useless. That is all the memorial does

Mr Hogo-Provided there is a favourable reply, what will you then do?

The CHAIRMAN - We shall send them all the information we have, and any further information we can gather from meetings of. the Chamber or from the Committee. We can agree on a dollar coinage | I think that is looked upon as the most acceptable. Some of the bankers have taken the trouble write out their views, and they are favourable to a dollar currency. We could also certainly canvass the opinion of the merchants of this place, and they would no doubt be more ready and willing to give an opinion if we had an official report that looked like a Mint being established. Hi therto, merchants have not been very willing to give an opinion on the matter; they have thrown cold water bit it bendied it was so problematical whether the scheme would be carried out of not. They are fayoutable to can it be pointed out that the Committee of the scheme, and if we had an official report the Chamber, or the Chinese, have conteme caying the Mint was likely to be established. plated any particular line in regard to the no doubt they would all come forward and ourrency, the value of it, and the place support it. As soon as we get favourable

Mr Hogg-Is it to be entirely a Chinese

The CHAIRMAN-I presume it would be a Chinese Imperial Mint under the direction of foreigners. That I think would be insisted on by the movers or promoters of the undertaking.

Mr Hogq .-- You cannot say anything about to the Council. the locality?

The CHAIRMAN-No, I do not think details have been broached. The establishment of a Mint has been put before the Government, and they are apparently favourably disposed to it; and the question is, is it not worth our while taking the step I have proposed, The CHAIRMAN-I said I have it on the and thereby show that it is a matter of very mittee, further action should be suspended great importance for us to have a Mint? or until the precise terms of that Convention are we to turn our faces aside and look with indifference as to whether a Mint is established or not?

> Chinese Government as a paying concern to them, or paying to the people at large? The CHAIRMAN-You are now entering

into details I cannot deal with. measure was being favourably considered was under the impression that the time is tigation, which may not be adjusted by the these kind of particulars. I think, at pre- the Ministers at Peking as well as by the that effect, then we can send them our meeting with some little favour on the part

The CHATRMAN-If there is nothing more to be said by gentlemen present, I will put The motion was then put to the vote and carried without a dissentient. The following is the memorial to be sent

to Peking :-"To the Foreign Ministers at Peking, "8.G.C.C. Shanghai, 1877. "In accordance with a resolution passed at a General Meeting of this Chamber, I have the honour to address Your Excellencies on behalf of the Merchants of this Port as

represented by the Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of a National Coinage. "The object of the Chamber in bringing this question to the notice of Your Excellencies, is, to solicit the combined sotion of the Foreign Representatives, with the view of inducing the government of this country to establish a legal fixed standard of value, and a National currency; the want of these aids to trade being deemed a great impediment to

between foreigners and native trade. "There exist at present, as Your Excellencies will be aware, numerous arbitrary standards of value, the usual commercial medium of exchange in the North of China being the "Tael," which varies in actual worth in different places; while at Ports in the South and even for certain trades where the Tael is generally used, the coin of a foreign country is introduced.

"It would be superfluous further to urge upon Your Excellengies the advantages of a legally established general unit of value for the whole of the Empire, as this is recognized in all Western Countries necessary; and it is hoped that the Ministers will view the proposals of the Chamber with favour and ultimately induce the Chinese Government to give practical effect to the Merchants' suggestions, at least so far as the Trade with Foreigners is concerned.

"The Chamber has collected information regarding the original cost and the working of a Mint, and at a subsequent time wil be glad to be given an opportunity of offering some remarks upon the description of coin to be legalized and other matters connected with the subject; but before troubling Your Excellencies with details the Chamber deems it advisable to solicit an expression of Your Excellencies' upon the general question, and upon the prospect of the scheme being favourably entertained by the Native Anthorities."

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was the Report of the Special Committee on trade grievences. The report is annexed to the General Report, and the proceedings of thr Committee will be found entered in the minute book. The result of the Chefoo Convention and the negotiations at Peking had modified the questions that were put before the Committee very much, and the Chefoo Convention had been apparently very well received. He was somewhat astonished to see that the Address presented to Sir Thomas Wade was signed so numerously, after hearing the remarks made amongst the community. However, it was an agreeable surprise to find that it had been so generally signed, for it was proof that the signers considered that affairs at Peking had been ably and well conducted It had, however, out the ground from under the feet of the Committee; but the result of the Committee's work the meeting had before them in the report.

Mr GUBBAY moved !-"That the Report of the Special Committee on Trade Grievance be accepted, and that the questions therein mentioned be dealt with by the General Committee of the Chamber as oppotunities may occur,

Mr CAMPBELL seconded, and it was carried

REFORT OF THE COUNTIFIED. The questions which the Committee pros

posed to investigate were 1. Questions of General Interest .- Illegal Taxation. Transit Dues &c. Residence its the Interior. Opening of New Ports. He-vision of Tariff and Equalization of Duties. Guild Action. Repayment of Drawbacks in Sycee. Legal Jurisdiction, 2. Questions of Local Interest. - Honded

Warehouses, Wooting Bar, Amalgariation of the Bettlements. Differential Duties in the two Settlements. Revision of Land Letters were forwarded to the Chambers

of Commerce of Hongkong, Amoy, Hankow, Walfer Praction, Esq., and Foothow, and to thirty firms at various ports of China, asking for information and suggestions on the directions of general interest numbed above; and full replies have been fenelved from one of two of the firms

duestion of trade grievatices, for information The Chambers of Commerce of Footbown Amoy and Hongkong have the subject still on the points referred to.

and residence in the Interior.

The Committee has been favoured by the we, in conjunction with other British

Municipal Council with details of Taxes merchants here, presented to Sir Rutherford levied in the Foreign Settlements but the Alcock, on the occasion of the anticipated Committee is without the means of verifying the statements.

The Chamber is also in possession of a tariff of these taxes in Chinese, for a translation of which the Committee is also indebted

.The questions that were to be treated in the Memorial on trade grievances which the Committee was instructed by the general meeting to prepare, will, it is evident, be materially modified by the Convention made between Sir Thomas Wade and Li Hungchang; and, in the opinion of the Comare known.

The members of the Special Committee believe that the business would be more Mr Hogg-Is it to be put before the conveniently and effectively carried on by the General Committee of the Chamber; there appearing to be no advantage in the existence of a separate body for the special

WALTER PEARSON, Secretary.

Hankow General Chamber of Commerce, Hankow, 5th May, 1876. suggestions and whatever information we of the Chinese, and, therefore, I think it the 20th ult., and in reply, I beg to state debase some of the coins; and if only one would be unwise to allow the memorial to that a Meeting of the Members of the should be found not straightforward, it Mr Hogg-Are the Committee in a posi- drop through. He (Mr Purdon) has given | Chamber was called to discuss the various | would affect the whole, for it would be

> barrassing to Trade, and against the spirit dollar. of the Treaty, that a collected half-duty which has become an unpaid duty by reexportation of the goods, should be repaid in | tageously considered when it came to be Drawback that can only be used in payment | a question of making definite recommendaof half-duties. Either last should be paid, tions regarding a Mint. or the collection of helf-duties at the port of destination be substituted for the present difficulty to be noted. custom of collection at the port of shipment.

follows :-

Residence in the Interior .- That inasmuch as Russian hongs have for so long past exera similar privilege should, under the were not doing this of their own motion. "Favoured Nation," clause be demanded for Foreigners were asking them to do it. all other nationalities. Under existing ciroumstances, although no active measures might be taken against the opening of a hong up-country, the legal right to claim against

on Treaty rights. The Chamber confines its remarks to the above subjects, as being the principal points of interest to the trading community of this port, coming within the scope of the present treaty, and requiring redress. The inland the extension of commercial intercourse transit pass system is now in satisfactory working order, as far as Szechuen, and leaves no ground for complaint.

(Signed) ALEX. PRICE. Secretary.

Hankow, 5th May, 1876. WALTER PEARSON, Esq., Secretary, Shanghai Chamber of Com-

merce, Shanghai. DEAR SIR,-We are in receipt of your state that our grievance against the Chinese authorities presented nothing particular of interest, beyond what is met in every case where the mandarins disregard the Inland

transit pass The duties and likin collected on goods from here to Chungking amounted to about five times as much as the half-duty. The principal duty and likin station on the road is Kwei-chow Foo; and as the authorities there found that, unless a stand was made against Transit passes there was some danger of their revenue being affected, they tried the experiment of stopping our goods. We received, however, full support from Peking; and with the knowledge that full redress would be obtained for us, continued our shipments. Our claim for losses by detention has been settled, and will be paid in a few days. The transit of goods to Szechuen under Transit Pass may therefore be considered as working satisfactorily to those who wish to avail of it.

(Signed) Major & Smith. P.S .- We may state that the barrier dues have recently been reduced, with a view to check the use of the Transit Pass.

Newchwang, 8th May, 1876. WALTER PEARSON, Esq., Secretary, Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Sin,-We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter of 22nd April, and in reply thereto we have to place before you the following trade grievances; viz !-1st-Duty.-Repayment of drawback in sycee is not obtainable.

Drawback on coals re-exported, or for ateamers' use, is not granted at all. A heavy duty is payable on native coal shipped per steamers, even for steamers' actual consumption. The same applies to castor oil and other articles.

Duty is payable on the export of beancake calculated at 48 catties per cake-the actual weight being about 48 catties; Many articles of wearing apparel and others exclusively for the use of foreigners are improperly taxed.

Transit Dues .- Foreigners are not permitted to pass coals for use at the part, unless they be conveyed by land. Convey: ance by sea, even in native boate, is inter-The revision of the Tariff, is, in our

obinion, very necessary. Residence in the interior should also be Trusting your action will have the

success it deserves (Signed) Bust Bros. F. A. Schultzs & Co. HALIDAY & CO. pro David Sassoon, Sons & Co., M. SoloMon.

CLYATT & Co.

Chefee, 10th May, 1876.

Becretary to Shanghal General Chamber of Commerce. DEAR Sin, - We duly received your favour of 22nd April, relative to the wish of the Special Committee that has been formed for the purpose of investigating the

The Hankow Chamber has made certain on the matters requiring 76 consideration In reply we beg to state that our views suggestions regarding half-duty certificates in revision of our treaty relations with hing, are set forth in the Memorial which

revision of the Tientsin Treaty in 1868; and we would respectfully suggest that your Special Committee should incorporate the substance of that Memorial, as far asthey approve of it, in any report which it may communicate to the foreign authorities

at Peking. Should the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce require any other information, beyond what the Chefoo merchants' memorial contains, we shall be ready to meet the

Chamber's wishes. (Signed) FERGUSSON & Co.

The Annual meeting was then held, and the report presented and passed. After some discussion,

Mr Ewald next said one subject had occurred to him with respect to the proposed establishment of a Mint; and he was sorry he did not bring it on before, but it need not occupy two minutes. Suppose purpose for which this Committee was ap- the Chinese agreed to establish a Mint, Mr LAVERS-I came here to-day with the pointed. And in handing this report to the and by-and-bye the Banks refused to accept intention of proposing that this draft memo- Chamber they beg to tender their resigna- the currency, as in Japan. In Japan they rial, proposed to be sent to the Ministers at tions, feeling confident that such of the had the yen, but foreigners declined to take Ministers at Peking wrote down saying the Peking, be altogether withdrawn, because I questions proposed in this report for inves- it, and would only take Mexican dollars, so that there were really two currencies, which was worse than it was here.

The CHAIRMAN - Would the Chinese Government be likely to establish a Mint. under the recommendation of Foreign officials, and issue a currency that foreigners would not take?

Mr Fwald-If they establish a Mint, they will establish a Chinese Mint; and if Sir,-I am in receipt of your favour of the manager be not straightforward, he may they could not depend upon the coins, and Half-Duty Certificates-That it is em- | would reject all, and keep to the Mexican

The CHAIRMAN suggested that this was one of the details that could be advan-

Mr Ewild suggested it beforehand as The CHAIRMAN said if the question was pushed forward by the foreign Ministers, their advice would have great weight, and cised an unchallenged right of opening hongs | the Chinese would be unlikely to neglect in their own names, and residing up-country, any precaution suggested to them. They

Mr Eward-But do you ever see the Chinese do anything without being pushed by foreigners; If they carry this out, they will carry it out as a Chinese institution. injustice would probably be questioned on You do not find they get more and more the ground that the claimant was infringing foreigners to manage their business for them, for they are trying more and more to manage their own business themselves. The idea of a Mint is very good, because we cannot depend upon what we now have as currency. I voted for it because I did not at the time think there would be any harm in it; however, if it is too late, will waive my suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN-As a suggestion it can certainly not do any harm. Mr HOLLIDAY would like to know why

they would not take yen in Japan. Mr Ewald replied because it was a paper currency in Japan. What he had meant was that Japan had a gold coin, which byand bye became silver coin, gilt. Those gilt coin passed for some time in Japan, favour dated 26th ulto., and in reply beg to the Japanese being simple enough to believe they were gold.

Mr Holliday -- But what we ask for here is a silver coinage.

Mr Campbell said the Japanese had not debased the silver yen at all. Mr Winton added that it was a better coin than the Mexican-420 against 416. Mr Ewald-No, the new coin is not

debased but the old was debased. The subject then dropped; and the Chairman announced the result of the ballot for a new Committee, as follows:-Mesers Bell, Forbes, Gubbay, Hennequin, Holiday, Hubbe, Johns, Lavers, Wetmore and Wood.

The meeting then broke up, with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

Quotations. Hongkong, March. 10, 1877. OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$585 New Benares, cash, 542.50

New Malwa, cash, 555 Allowance Taels, 24 a 40 Old Malwa, cash, Allowance Tasis. 24 a 32 CAMPHOR, ...

QUICKSILVER. ... 51 a 5.60 SALTPETRE, Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ... 30 days' sight, ... 4/08

6 months' sight, ... 4/01 a 4/01 Oredita, Decumentary, 6months sight, 4/02 Bombay, 224 d 2241 ... 224 a 2241 Calcutta, es es Shanghai, demand, ... 721 30 days' 731 Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., Mexicans, in an in Gold Leaf. English Sovereigns. 4.92 Australian Sovereigns, Discount, ... see see

Hongkong Bank, 25 et divi H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$528 ex div. China Fire las. Co., \$154 ex div. Ohina Traders' Inc. Co., \$1925 Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620 Ohinese Insurance Co., \$203 North Ohina Ins. Co., Tis. 875. Yangtere Ins. Association. Tis. 610 B.K & W. Dock Co., 40 3. K. O. & M. S. bost vo., \$18 dis. hanghal Steam N. Co., Tis. 95 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$521 dis.

Chinese Imperial Loan, 199 Temporature. aken at Mesers Palsoner & Obst & Promises Queen's Road.) Songrone, March. 10, 1877.

BARONETERS 9 A.M. ... Do. 1 2.M. ... 116 4 P.M in in THERMUMETER-9 A.M. ... Do. 1 P.M.... 4 P.M. ... Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. Do. Do. 1 P.M. Do. Do. 4 P.M. Do. Maximum. ... 684

Do. Minimum over night 524

BAIRNIES CUDDLE DOON. The bairpies cuddle doon at nicht. Wi muckle faucht an' din : "O try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues, Your faither's comin' in," They never heed a word I speak; I try to gie a froon, But aye I hap them up, an' cry, "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid-He aye sleeps next the wa'. Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece"-The ruscal starts them a'. I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks, They stop awee the soun'. Then draw the blankets up an' cry, "Noo, weanies, cuddle doon.

But ere five minutes gang, wee Rab Cries out, frae 'neath the class, " Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance, He's kittlin' wi' his taes." The mischief's in that Tam for tricks, He'd bother half the toon : But aye I hap them up an' cry, "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

At length they hear their faither's fit. An', as he seeks the door, They turn their faces to the wa'. While Tam pretends to snore. "Hae a' the weans been gude ?" he asks, As he pits off his shoon. "The bairnies, John, are in their beds.

An' just afore we bed corsels. We look at our wee lambs: Tam has his airm roun' wee Rab's neck. An' Rab his airm roun' Tam's. I lift wee Jamie up the bed. -An' as I straik each oroon, I whisper till my heart fills up, "O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

The bairnies cuddle doon at night Wi' mirth that's dear to mo: But sune the big warl's cark an' care Will quaten doon their glee. Yet, come what will to ilks ane. May He who sits aboon Aye whisper, though their pows be bauld O, bairnies, cuddle doon."

-Alex. Anderson.

Ir you have fault to find with any one, tell him, not others, of what you complain. Wards for little opportunities of pleasing,

and put little annoyances out of the way. It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes that men should give soft words and hard erguments.

Parsonal beauty is a letter of recommendation written by the hand of Nature, but not unfrequently dishonoured by the

A writer is said to be more free than a king, inasmuch as he can choose his own subjects.

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those who have just turned saints.

Ir you know anything that will make a brother's heart glad, run quick and tell it; but if it is something that will cause a sigh bottle it up.

Br frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted that you mean to

How quickly one generation of men follows another to the grave! We come like the ocean waves to the shore, and scarcely strike the strand before we roll back into the forgetfulness whence we came.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; however, they who sim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

CHARMS OF NOVELTY. - Novelty has charm's that our minds can hardly withstand The most valuable things, if they have for a long while appeared among us, do not make any impression as they are good, but give us a distaste as they are old. But when the influence of this funtastical humour is over, the same men or things will come to be admired again, by a happy return of our good taste.

FEMALE SOCIETY .- Thackersy said. " All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, and have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggerers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man: music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tone from another but as a true epicure is scarcely ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated, kindly woman about her daughter Fanny, of her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the greatest benefits a man can derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your morals, men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world; and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly ettentive and respectful.'

STRANGE SEA MONSTERS.

Mr Richard A. Proster, writing on the subject of the sea-serpent, says that it has long been regarded by most persons as simply a giganuic fraud.

Kither the object which appeared like a sea aerpent was sumething altogether differentena floating tree entangled in seaweed, the sorpentine outline of distant hills half on "The Great Unknown," it is altogether long way after the fashion of Elia; unlikely that men know all the forms of animals which exist in the opean, and the dish for a gourmand than reast pork and anterodent probability against the theory is not sufficient to outweigh the evidence which has been given respecting such creathat they were deceived in any one of the sively sucking a lemon.

South, that the sun there moves from right impossible to say, when pondering postaccount of the giraffe was laughed to scorn, fleisch or Rindfleisch, pchinken or Bratan. skeleton of his at an early stage of our acquaintance with that prepossessing cousin of ours. Monstrous cuttlefish were thought to be monstrous lies, till the Alecton, in 1861, came upon one and captured its tail, whose weight of 40 lbs. led naturalists to estimate the entire weight of the creature at 4,000 lbs:, or nearly a couple of tons In 1873, again, two fishermen encountered a gigantic cuttle in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, whose arms were about 85 ft. in length (the fishermen out off from one arm a piece 25 ft. long), while its body was estimated at 60 ft. in length and 5 ft. in diameter so that the devil-fish of Victor Hugo's famous story was a mere baby cuttle by comparison with the Newfoundland moneter. The mermaid, again, has been r "woman-fish," as the Portuguese call it, which assumes, says Capt. Scoresby, "such | their gambols." positions that the human appearance is very closely imitated." As for stories of sea-serpents, naturalists have been far less disposed to be incredulous than the general public. Dr. Andrew Wilson, for instance, after speaking of the recorded observations in much such terms as I have used above, says :- " We may, then, affirm safely that there are many verified pieces of evidence efforts to climb the fence. Being a neighon record of strange marine forms having borly sort of fellow he adopted his wife's been met with, which evidences, judged suggestion, and in the scantiest of garbs according to ordinary and common sense rose to go out and catch the pig. rules, go to prove that certain hitherto bright moonlight he and the pig had undescribed marine organisms do certainly exist in the sea depths." As to the support which natural history can give to the above proposition, "zoologists can but admit," proceeds, "the correctness of the observathose of marine kind (e.g., certain whales), are known to be of exceedingly rare occuris confessedly very small; and, best of all, of losing the next day's dinner, also left way of denying the above proposition. If, the moon was bright, and the horrified occasionally be developed, we should state thus allowing it to appear on the other aside, supported as they are in the possi- twinkling of the pig's whisper. bility of their occurrence by soological I find, on referring to my friend Elia science, and in the actual details of the case | that the great Confucius, in his Mundane by evidence as trustworthy in many cases | Mutations, makes the statement that the as that received in our courts of law." art of roasting pig was discovered by that not one specimen of some tribes are | watched, he got playing with fire, and as

DOING THE DUTCHMAN. Dutch Charley, as he is called, keeps lager beer saloon in the village of C-Some of his chair warmers, who sit around, waiting for customers to treat them, began discussing the Centennial Exhibition the otherday. One of them offered to bet drinks for the crowd, that the next exhibition would be held at Chicago; another was ready to stake his money on Saint Louis; never allowing himself to be thought weak armed with the retributory cudgel, entere decided. A little reflection after the beer had been guzzled, opened Charley's eyes as to the nature of the bet, which he is aware cannot be decided for a hundred years. Charley is a little perplexed, and knows not whether to carry the account to profit or loss, or place it upon interest, and hand it down to his posterity. It isn't safe to advise him in regard to the matter.

AN ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY. The Spectator says: Our readers will be interested in learning that a sun, constituted apparently of very much the same chemical substances as our own, has suddenly sumed a brilliance which enormous addition to the intensity of its wind, and now fires were the order of the heat as well as its light, so that its planets | day and night. Fuel and pigs got awfully -if it has any, and if they were previously dear. The insurance offices shut up shop to this conflagration the abodes of life-are | and the custom of burning houses went on probably now undergoing combustion them- | until a very wise man arose in China and selves, while the inhabitante have ceased to he made a momentous discovery. in one of its great outbursts of hydrogen | burnt without necessarily consuming flame scorch us suddenly to a cinder? Or | whole house to do it, and so gradually the may we hope that the planets of this con- gridiron, the spit, and the colonial oven flagrating world had already so far cooled were invented and brought into requisition down as to exclude the possibility of life, to prepare that delicacy, which of all and that this sudden outburst of new light | delicacies in the whole mundus edibilis, my and heat may rather restore past possibilities then extinguish new ones? At all events, our astronomers are now beholding one of the great catestrophes of a far-away world.

ON HUAST PIG.

At this festive season of the year when numbers of my fellow-colonists have, without doubt, celebrated the natal day of the year 1877 by a feast of sucking pig, I feel loss under a soudding hase, a row of leaping that I should be wanting in good taste and purpoises, or, if a single living creature at feeling were I to follow up my last essay on ell, then one of a known species seen under | Trichinosis, by an enumeration of any more tuntettal and deceptive conditions-or else horrors connected with the corporeal estate the circumstantial accounts which could not of Master Piggy. I prefer to allow their be thus explained away were concoctions imaginations to wander into the hasy disof talachood. Yet, as the naturalist Gosse tance of time, when roust plg was first long since pointed out in his furious essay invented; and to descant on roast pig a

Can anyone conceivs a more delicious apple sauce? The rich; tender, delicate of the existence of creatures such as the white, beautiful, flavorous, juicy flesh, great seamerpent has been described to be tenderly embraced by the brown, crisp crackling, gives in anticipation a thrill of ecstatic delight to the whole gastro-nervous tures. No one who has read the account system of the expettant partaker: Then given by the officers and men of the Dodg: the sucking pig, reasted whole, with His No, for instance, can for a moment suppose little trotters tucked under him, and pen-

confirmed. Men ridiculed the tale, brought have brought the art of disguising the back by those who had sailed far to the grunter to such perfection that it is almost to left, instead of from left to right, as you prandially over the delicious compounds face his mid-day place; but we know that contained in the unctuous sausage-skins, those travellers told the truth. The first whether one has been feasting on Schweinand it was satisfactorily proved that no The Chinese will travel miles to get a pig such creature could possibly exist. The for dinner, although they seldom present istence but for the fortunate arrival of a Pimpama, who went to a butcher some attired when he drove his pig along the road, guiding the doomed grunter by means of a pair of reins fastened to a wooden bit in its mouth A riding-whip was occasionally employed to quicken piggy's pace. The Chinaman generally carries two pigs bamboo. I remember seeing a Chinaman in terrible tribulation at Cooktown. had two pige in bags, but unfortunately the pigs were large, and the bags were small, caught than the other tumbled out, and poor John was in despair till he tied their Comical and embarrassing situations

have often arisen in consequence of the erratic nocturnal wandering propensities of these unctuous pachyderins. I just heard of a person who brought home a little sucker for the New Year's dinner. On New Year's Eve a neighbor heard the porker running about the yard; and making frantic lively time of it in the yard, but, finally generate descendant of the Tapir was philanthropist. Unfortunately the pig's owner's pig-that's wrong again somehow -the wife of the owner of the pig-(got it rence. Our knowledge of marine raptilia | this time)-heard the grunting, and fearful there is no counter-objection or feasible the connubial couch, and, scantily attired, argument which the naturalist can offer by sought the truent. The yard was small, therefore, we admit the possibility-nay, neighbor stood aghast with the pig clasped even the reasonable probability—that to his breast. Creeping to a fence and gigantic members of these watersnakes may holding the pig tightly by the hind legs, a powerful case for the assumed and prob- side, he gasped out, "Mrs. Murphy, take able existence of a natural 'seaserpent,' your pig, av ye plaze." Mrs. Murphy ap-We confess we do not well see how such a proached, under cover of the fence, seized chain of probabilities can be readily set | the peccant pork, and vanished in the

When we remember how few fish or other swine herd, Ho-ti. Ho-ti left his house inhabitants of the sea are ever seen compar- one day in charge of his lubberly son, ed with the countless millions which exist, Bo-ho. Like all youngsters, when not only known to exist because a single speci- natural consequence set fire to the house men or even a single skeleton has been Nine sucking pigs perished on this memor obtained, we may well believe that in the able day. Bo-bo was in an awful funk sea, as in heaven and earth, there are more | He did not know what he should say to his things "than are known in our philosophy." | irate dad. Whilst busy inventing a lie, of stupendous magnitude, an odor assailed his nostrils. What was it? Not burnt humpy -he had smelled that on previous similar occasions. His lower lip began to water. He stopped to feel a pig. He burnt his fingers, some of the pig's flesh adhered to them. Naturally, like any other booby who had burnt his fingers, he applied them to his mouth, when-oh ye gods and littl stickle backs! he tasted -crackling! tried it again-it was delicious-and he was in the middle of tearing up whole while Charley, always ready for a bet, and | handfuls of roast pig, when his irate sire in wisdom or intelligence, was ready to and commenced a trial of the penal re wager any amount in favor of New York. sources of the adjacent forest on the back It was finally decided to bet the beer, of the graceless Be-bo. However, the Charley setting up the foaming beverage, upshot was that Ho-ti became a convert to agreeing to wait for his pay till the bet was | burnt pig, and somehow Ho-ti's cottage was burnt down oftener than ever. Nothing but fires henceforth. As surely as the sow farrowed, so surely was the house of He ti in a blaze. At length suspicion w aroused, and the unbelieving pig-eaters were hauled up at the police court at Pekin. But some of the burnt pig was brough there also. The jury begged to look at the obnoxious food. They handled it-it wa hot; they burned their fingers, and naturally, as Ho-ti and Bo-bo had done, they clapped them into their mouths. costacy | Ah Sing, the foreman, at once pronounced a verdict of "Not Guilty. The judge started off and bought up all the pigs he could find, and that very night his Honor's house took fire. The thing go Will our sun imitate this freak, and showed that the flesh of swine could friend Elia maintains to be the most delicate -princeps obsoniorum -Queens'ander.

THE RED SHIRT IN THE EAST. By RICCIOTEI GARIBALDI.

No. II. On our arrival at Sira my first care was to quarter my men, and the Panhellenion having just arrived with a cargo of women and children from Grete, I went in her to Athens, The Panhallention had been a blookade runner in the American war, could do her 17 knots sasily, and was armed with two long-range guns. I found her deck crowded with women, all in their national Soutumes, and the effect was very picturesque. When under Cape Colonna-so called from the glistening white columns of a temple dedicated to Esculapius that crown the promontory-two Turkish men of war. who had evidently been on the watch for this daring little steamer, shot out from under the land; bowever, the Panhellanion very cleverly showed her heels; and a few hours sufficed to drop under the horizon our

consequent on the want of one leading mind | tribes of Thessalia and Albania were bura and will. The committee, while doing its nishing up their arms, waiting for our passing best, was divided in its councils, to that the frontier to descend into the plains and half measures were the order of the day, join us. Measures had been taken that the

assume that they all told untruths before | ness on the dish is enough to induce a man | of the committee, though perpetually harass- | parties had been sent along the frontier, a | sented a case of champagne to Su Shun, an we can reject the belief that some as yet to take his hat off to him, and apologise for ed by notes from the representatives of the force of nearly 11,000 men was ready to take Imperial Prince, and the chief favourite of unknown sea creature was seen by them. yielding to the temptation which it is im- foreign powers, who, jealous and distrustful the field, when an event happened that the Emperor, but omitted to send a cork-Travellers are sometimes said to tell possible for him to resist, of summarily of each other, yet combined to terment the knocked all our plans on the head. The marvellous stories; but it is a noteworthy disposing of the choice t cuts. The pig- unfortunate Greeks. I organised my staff Turkish Government on the one side, and fact that, in nine cases out of ten; the eaters par excellence of a present day are at once, and soon we had everything in the representatives of the Powers on the other. marvellous stories of travellers have been the Germans and the Chinese. The former working order. Our volunteers were brought had watched these preparations with some over from Sira, and in a few weeks we had interest, as perhaps these might have brought 1,500 men on the rolls, a contingent having about an unlooked for termination to the arrived from Alexandria. This force was Eastern question. The Turkish fleet had quartered partly in Athens and partly at the been concentrated within easy reach Pirceus, the port of Athens. The Palikaries, Athens, and two frigates anchored outside the a kind of free bands peculiar to Greece, Pirmus. A note from the foreign representaagreed to join, and were taken into our pay. I tives laid the alternative before the Govern-The Prince of N o-p e, who was in | ment of either causing me to disband my Athens at the time, placed 3,000 of his men troops, or to suffer the withdrawal of the gorillo, would have been jeered out of ex- the picture of a friend of mine at the under my orders, and as they are proverbial for their fighting qualities, I looked forward to the little kingdom. A Cabinet Council three miles to get a pig killed. My friend's to being able to make good use of them. A was at once held, His Majesty being present. ordinary costume was a red whirt, top-boots, contract with a Frenchman placed us in a However, no conclusion could be come to. spurs, and riding breeches. He was thus few weeks in possession of 10,000 breech- At last the Premier, Coumoudouros, comloaders, with the necessary ammunition, con- municated with me, inquiring if I could ditionally that they should be taken back if guarantee sufficient support from Italy to not required. While the committee were enable them to offer an efficient resistance busy converting the old brass guns from to the Turks in case the Government refused Navarino, Mentone, and elsewhere into to submit to the request of the Powers. With six-pounder rifled field-pieces, the War a powerful hostile fleet a few hours from in gunny-bags, one at each end of his department placed all its stores at our dis- Athens, with 20,000 Turks on the frontier, posal on condition that no order to take and with-to oppose this-about 11,000 men them should be required, as this would com- of our own, some 14,000 Greek regulars (all promise the Government. The Minister badly organised), a few gunboats, and almost of Justice recognised my right to try and to unprovided with military stores, it needed and one of the animals was constantly inflict the extreme penalty, while we were little calculation to foresee that the locale of rolling on the ground. No sooner was he permitted to make use of the ordinary the war being changed, we should be crushed prisons for minor offences. Emissaries were | before efficient help came from Italy. The sent into Thessaly, Macedonia, and Albania stakes of the game were too heavy, so satisfactorily identified with the manatee, legs together and slung them back down. to open communications with the anti- declined the responsibility, and once more wards to his pole, and thus put an end to Turkey party, while capable officers had the the chance passed away of perhaps putting fortresses of Arta-Zanina and Preuesa, the an end to Turkish misrule in the East. most important Turkish strongholds in the having taken the necessary steps for returnwestern provinces of the empire, entrusted ing our men to their several localities. to their special care, so that everything was returned to Italy in a sloop-of-war placed getting ready for speedily opening the at my disposal by the Greek Government,

I had quartered my men in the palace of end .- Australasian. he Duchess of Piacenza, occupying for this purpose the centre and one wing of this huge building, while the other wing was used as a home for the Candiote women. One day was busily occupied with some papers in my office when I heard a tumult below. ing that the officers were about, I took no notice till, the sound growing every human genius triumphed, and the de- minute louder, there was a sudden irruption into the room of evidently-excited clasped to the manly but bare bosom of the females. I was rather pleased with the appearance of these women, in their picturtions. Certain organisms, and especially wife's owner - no, I mean the wife's esque garb and their dark faces, and eyes blazing with rage; but as most of them were armed with daggers, and I could not understand a word of what they were saying, as they spoke in Greek, and all at the same the fire-side by the lady; throw in a dash of now foremost in claiming that he shall be time; and as every minute they pressed closer and closer, brandishing their arms in my face, I began to look for a way of beating an honourable retreat. Fortunately a the window and as much out of sight as you amasing will happen. There is an Italian dragoman made his appearance, and an explanation was come to. It seems that our men, wishing to make a nearer acquaintance with their charming neighbours, had invaded a space of ground set apart specially for the use of the refugees. On this Candiotes, led by their old women, had made a sudden onslaught, causing our brave volunteers to beat a still more sudden retreat and sending several of them to the doctors After they had thus protected their ground from invasion, they had determined to comand lay their grievance before me. course measures were at once taken that

such a thing should not happen again. My readers may probably have heard of the squabble over the Laurium mines, which occupied the press and three Governments in Europe for some time. As Mr Serpieri the leading partner in the firm that claimed those mines, is a friend of mine, and was in Athens at the time, I had an opportunity of learning all about the affair. The elder Serpieri, who had been a senator of the Roman Republic in 1848, after the occupation of that city by the French, settled in Sardinia. There his attention was attracted by the immense mounds of scorie left by the Romans when they worked the lead and silver mines of that country. Having some knowledge of chemistry he analysed these scorice, and found that they still contained about 14 per cent. of metal. He speedily found a partner with capital, and having obtained the scorize at a nominal price, they set to work, and in a few years realised handsome fortune. The material beginning to fail in Sardinia, they entered into a contract with the Greek Government for the mounds of scorice existing in that country, As nobody believed they could make any thing out of their speculation, they also obtained these at a nominal price; but as soon as the affair began to pay, after a large amount of capital had been expended in developing the mines, the Greeks, alarmed by seeing foreigners making money in their country, coolly cancelled the contract, and stopped the works. A vast amount diplomatic interference had to be brought to bear before they would recognise the fact that a nation must keep its contracts as well

as a private individual. At that time Greece, except the larger towns, was completely in the hands of the brigands. Bulgaris, the Minister of War, one day in a speech in Parliament said that he was determined to put down the curse. That night, as he was quietly walking home, he was set upon and carried off to the hills, this taking place in the centre Athens, He was well treated, but only obtained his liberty when his family paid the 100,000 drachmas demanded as ransom. As this was almost the total amount of his private fortune, that speech ruined him.

Thrones are not always beds of roses, and certainly, judging by what I heard and saw. His Majesty the King of the Greeks did not find his very comfortable. I was told that, finding life in the palace rather monotonous. he used to take walks when tired of riding or driving; but the Parliament, actuated, I suppose, by a tender solicitude for his personal safety, passed a law prohibiting him from doing so. He next attempted to dispel his sname by frequenting the houses of some of the upper classes. Again Parliament stepped in fearing lest he might thus become subject more to the influence of one party than another, and by not of Parliament made it unlawful for him to frequent a private house. Consequently His Majesty was reduced to seeing company in his own palace, but as, unfortunately, his civil list of 3,900,000 of dranhmas was always very much in arrears, King George could not entertain; and passed his time in playing at billiards, looking out of the window, and, it was said; retiring for the night at 8 p.m. Since then King George has married; and probably now finds the time have heavily on his hands; but under all circumstances it is no wonder that he has attempted several times to abdicate:

In the meantime cur preparations were rapidly going forward, the semicindependent

protection that had been till then extended and our undertaking came to a resultless

HOW TO COOK A PAIR. Never heed that first injunction which Mrs Glass gives as to how to cook a hare, but to commence it is best to catch young things-a young gentleman and lady. The young gentleman will be best raw, and the for the defence of Turkey, has (says Vanity young lady quite tender; set the gentleman | Fair) thought it prudent to inform the at the dinner-table, take a bottle of wine- Commander-in-Chief that he spoke not as claret is good, port is better, a little dash of a soldier but as a politician; whereupon champagne will give it briskness-let him the Duke remarked drily that he could soak in this mixture for a couple of hours; | understand a soldier drawing or not drawif no signs of boiling, try another bottle. ing his sword, but that he didn't see how a When getting red in the gills take him in | politician should have a sword to draw. the drawing-room; if in winter, set him at | Sir Henry, however, nothing daunted, is green tea of about three cups to each, and employed if any warfare should ensue, and let them simmer together; if in the summer time, place them in a current of air, as near can; stick the young lady all over with flowers, and place them near the plane, his tongue seven times in his cheek before and keep stirring them till the lady sings. speaking. When you hear the gentleman sigh it is a good sign; as, whether winter or summer, they are sure to be growing warm. Then extensive scale, and contracts have been take them off and put them in a corner of possible; leave them together simmering for quantity of arms and ammunition. On the the rest of the evening. Repeat this for three | side of Asia, it is said that the Turkish or four times, taking care to keep them as close to each other as you can. Great care Bajazet are thoroughly prepared for defence. will have a great effect in keeping up the heat. The dish will look remarkably well, if garnished round with bank paper; it may then be served up at the table, and make an excellent meal or two. Care should be taken that no vinegar is used, as the dish is remarkably apt to turn sour.

AN EXTRAORDINARY JUMPER. Ireland, the vaulter, was the most extraordinary natural jumper I ever saw, though (have seen many who excelled him when aided by the spring-board and other artificial contrivances. I have walked with Ireland, and he has suddenly left my arm and, with the mere impetus of a couple of paces, jumped over a turnpike gate. these days of practical joking he was foremost in frolic; his animal spirits great, and he was vain and fond of display One trick of his was, if he saw a horse held in waiting for his rider, to stand beside it as if uncertain which way he should turi for a moment, and when he saw the rider coming out, to spring clean over the back of the horse, with a ridiculous appearance of anxiety to get out of the gentleman's way. What made this more singular was that Ireland always walked off as if he had performed no extraordinary feat at all, leaving those who had behel i the jump doubting the evidence of their own senses, and liable, of course, to be doubly doubted if they narrated the occurrence. One of his stage exhibitions was to throw a somersault over a waggon and eight horses-over dozen grenadiers standing at present arms with fixed bayonets. Sir Thomas Picton, a man of unquestionable courage, went to witness this exhibition ; but when he saw the men placed, he trembled like a leaf, and kept his head down while Ireland jumped, nor did he look up till he had first asked, "Has he done it ?" When assured he had, he said, "A battle's nothing to that."-Records of a Stage Veteran.

UNSINKABLE SHIPS.

It is satisfactory to learn that while the Government are making big guns and trying to clothe their ships with impenetrable armour, they are not neglecting the other side of the argument between armour and guns. There is scargely a ship in the navy that is proof against a torpedo, and some of the most thoughtful teachers in the art of war consider that if would be better to build ships practically unsinkable by torpedoes, and allow the massive bolts from 100 ton guns to go clean through them. At feel it a duty I owe to you to express thy least two vessels are approaching completion, in which this idea (affirms the Echo) will be carried out, together with another improvement, by means of which it will be possible to work their boilers at high pressure (the most economical) when not in danger, and to reduce it to very little above the atmosphere when going into action, by which means all risk from a shot entering the boilers will be avoided.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL IGNATION, when leaving his page legenously legenously legented as me must see he reclines in all his rich brown parkle. The Government that its eyes to the driver to the free fortresses should offer no replacement and make its affiliate that its eyes to the driver to the free fortresses should offer no replacement and an all his rich brown parkle. The Government that its eyes to the driver to the free fortresses should offer no replacement and make as he reclines in all his rich brown parkle. The Government that its eyes to the driver to the first no replacement and the first new to the

scrow with it. Not wishing to monopolise the wine, and being mindful of his patron's taste for strong drinks, Su Shun forwarded some of the wine to the Palace. The compliment was duly appreciated, but when the Emperor ordered his Imperial butler to open a bottle, that functionary, who had never seen bottles so fastened down, was completely at a loss how to get at the contents. As a last resource, he put a bottle on a stove, and the result in due course was tremendous explosion, which caused considerable alarm in the celestial household Su Shun soon after lost his head, but on another indictment.

To " draw quick and shoot straight" is all very well the other side the Atlantic; but because a barman does not "draw quick " is no reason why a thirsty American in so respectable a town as Birmingham should out with his pistol and present it at the barman's head, Disarmed and in custody, we hope he will see the propriety of conforming to the rules of sivilised society-for we suppose such rules do apply at public-house bars, though we confess to a belief that a police regulation of tap-rooms might be introduced with advantage.

THE Hatcham case, after bringing pain to conscientious Ritualists, annoyance to less pronounced sections of the Church, and diversion to a lawless mob, brings imprisonment to the Rev. Mr. Tooth. He is lodged in Horsemonger Lane Gaol. From his point of view the times of persecution have returned, and he is ready to suffer as a martyr should. It is useless to wish that he were suffering for some nobler principle than the defiance of the law, in a question of ritual: He could, of course, disconnect himself at once if he pleased from the Church, but being in it, he desires—and he is far from being alone—to see it above the reach of the civil power.

-SIR HENRY HAVELOCK having thought it proper to declare at St. James's Hall that he would never draw his sword in a war goes so far as to intimate that if he is not among the first men sent out, something proverb which recommends a man to turn

The Turkish armaments continue on an concluded by the Minister of War with the room on a sofa, near a chess table, if some Belgian firms for the supply of a large fortresses of Kars, Erzeroum, Batoum, and must be taken about the degree of heat; if and contain more numerous garrisons than too warm, they will explode and fly off; if at the time of the Crimean war. Kars and too little, they will turn to a jelly, or Batoum are especially strong, and armed perhaps an ice. The best heat is the mode- with very heavy artillery. The garrisons rate, regular, and constant. The length of of both these places are composed almost time during which it is applied must be exclusively of regular troops. The total according to circumstances. For a gentleman force of Turkish troops now near the frontier and lady under 25, three months, three of Asia Minor may be estimated at about weeks, or three days sometimes, are suffi- 95,000 men, of whom some 16,000 are cient; but in every instance there must be regular soldiers. The army consists of 58 great precaution to avoid a broil. A certain battalions of infantry (each 300 strong). quantity of currency put in during cooking | 24 squadrons of cavalry, and 28 batteries. The head-quarters of the field army are at Bajazet. The concentration of the Turkish army of the Danube is said to be completed, and the troops are now held ready for action under the command of Ahmed Eyoub Pacha. The army of the Danuba consists of 30 regiments of infantry, three frontier regiments, 31 battalions of rifles, 16 regiments of regular cavalry, six regiments of irregular cavalry (Tcherkessis 800 men strong), 68 batteries of six guns, and thirty regiments of irregulars, each 1,800 strong. The army is divided into five corps d'armée.

THE Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P. for the Montrose burghs, addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Forfar on Jan. 19. Having referred to several social matters, the right hon. gentleman spoke at length on the Eastern Question :- I have felt, he said, from the first that Russia is right in having all along insisted on substantial guarantees for the Christians in Turkey, and that great benefit has been derived by the peoples themselves from her conquests in Asia will not be denied by any person who has taken the trouble to investigate the subject. But I believe that if Russia wishes to increase her influence as a civilising power in Asia she must alter her policy altogether, reduce her vast armaments, ease the financial burdens of her people, encourage commerce, and devote herself entirely to the development of the great internal resources of the empire. (Hear, hear.) That I believe to be the opinion of the present Cabinet in St. Petersburg, who know very well that there is a party in the country advocating a free press and a free Parliament, and scheming revolution. (Applause.) They know also that their finances are at a very low sbb, and that a war at present would throw back the country a hundred years. if not break up the empire altogether. In June 1875 I warned British capitalists that Turkey was bankrupt. Without protending to be a prophet, I advise none of you to invest in Russian loans. (Applause.) Speaking of prophets, the man of all others within the circle of my acquaintance who saw farthest into the future was Richard Cobden. I hold in my hand his pamphlet entitled "Russia; Turkey, and England," published forty years ago, and I declare to you there is hardly a sentence or an expression in it which may not be written by any of the leaders of the Liberal party at the present

"BERMELEY, Sept. 1869. Gentlemen, I gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills: I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruoisting pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. -I am, Sir, yours truly, HERRY ALLPASS. -To the Proprietors of Nonzon's CAMO MILES PILLE,"-QUI 9/77.

POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Kevised Sept. 1st, 1876.). In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the Curaçoa, Guadaloupe, Guatemala, Grey whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet, D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; l., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.	Lettera.	Registratic	News paper	Bks. & Ptt.
Within any Town or Settle- ment, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,	2	8	2	2
kong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private				Ť.
Between the above by Contract Mail,	8	8	2	2
RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS. To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except ween the address is to India,				
are, *See Tables below.	8	*	2	4

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated must be printed on a sheet or sheets unas wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is must be printed at the top of the first page, others they are Paid to Galle only, and to Tables of Contents and Indices. should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, do., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension. LETTERS. - United States (U. S.), Singa. pore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8

India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents. Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry,

(Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 36.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24. REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits,

Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double pos age.

cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents: 2 oz., 4

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Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows :--

Books and Patterns, 18

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertise-

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 81 days, and

3rd. The full title and date of publication compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid and the whole or part of the title and the through to India by every French Packet, date of publication at the top of every but only by each alternate one. By the subsequent page; and this regulation applies

> 4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of tive of articles in the newspaper. The number, and the price of the articles. with the newspaper, and must have the printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs. at the top of every sheet or side.

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original nostage For each transmission a fresh ostage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum. wafer, sealing wax, rostage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed kinds. the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which con ains any enclosure except supsuclosure be such as might be sent at the be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 8 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or sny like substance). drawings, prints, or maps, and any duantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon | and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed. written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, dzc., or of a portion thoroof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers. (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket books, dec., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

do. must not be sent as a sepurate packet. Circulars, -i e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved; or lithographed, -may also be sent by

book post But a book-packet may not contain any

unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly Indies, and other places named below. printed inor any enclosure scaled or in any this rule be infringed, the entire packet be kept in hand.

is charged as a letter. The per imposition and we delar could be delar more and and A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination : otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string: Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length. 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth. unless it be sent to or from one of the Francisco (8 cents.) Government offices.

"When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth. Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria. Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France. Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet. must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS. They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, spart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for postal packet (even if the packet be re-Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and during its transmission. Switzerland, i. bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra- address of the sender, a trade mark or

supplement must in every case be published | Samples of intrinsic value must not be its transmission to be transferred by means sent to any foreign country except United of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury title and date of publication of the newspaper | States; and in the case of France samples | is much increased. of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron. carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall except to the persons to whom they are A packet containing two or more news- under this rule if they weigh more than addressed; and in no other way is official three ounces; and up to this weight raw information of a private character allowed and spun silk, as well as coloured and to be made public. A Postmaster may, twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

through the Post of any article likely to is would disapprove of his doing so. injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Pattern Post; and a packet containing any. it to its destination according to the address. sent to its destination. Articles such as written thereon. the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as | nor are they authorised to demand change : unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcescissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery. sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass graving plates, and confectionery of all impeded.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors. forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and gnarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post plements is charged as a letter, unless the | Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to book rate of postage, and the entire pack t | the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland. Madelra, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France. Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet. inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europa. de, up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrange. ments have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear

a late fee of 18 cents extra postage. The above arrangement is intended to theet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will.

be imposed. A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghal by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except, letter, or communication of the nature of a convenience of those who may wish to post | General Postal Union or being probably | order can be transferred to another office letter (whether separate or otherwise), by the Pacific Ropte to Canada, the West about to do so, it is necessary that the on payment of an additional commission.

way closed against inspection; nor any these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If undertaken that every denomination can for Postage if it contains gold or silver money,

> REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON COR-RESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &C.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office. The charge for Registry is 8 cents in

Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italies. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent :--

Letters, per half ounce. Brunswick, Nova Scotia;

Canada, British Columbia, New Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas. Nassau, New Providence.... 8 Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica. Panama, 8 Hawali, Newfoundland,

Gnatemala, - Marguesas Is. Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, ... 8 Belize, Bigota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras. Martinique, New Granada,

Nicaragua, Santa Martha Turk's Island, kenemicla, West Indies Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru. Brazil, Argentine Confederation, Bue-

nos Ayres, Paraguay, Urnguay, 8 Books and Papers. Circulars &c., for Canada, per

1 0Z, Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz) each Paper, -2 Books, &c., for all other places,

per 4 oz,..... 6 Senders of correspondence by the above route are requested to see that it is fully prepaid in both kinds of Stamps, otherwise it cannot be forwarded.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, in such a manner that they may be readily or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other the United States of America, Holland, gistered); nor is the Post Office responsible and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, for any injury which a packet may sustain

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office however, give an address if he has no reason The rule which forbids the transmission | to believe that the person whose address it

Postmasters are not allowed to return any Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the letter or other packet to the writer or sender. Post Office is, of course, applicable to the or to any one else, or to delay forwarding thing of the kind will be stopped, and not even though a request to such effect be

Postmasters are not bound to give change, and when money is paid at a Post Office. lain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches | whether as change or otherwise, no question of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various letters or other packets for the public, but kinds, curry combs, copper and steel en. they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, insamuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not packet is a very rare occurrence. Neverther exceed 18 inches in length, width, or less large sums of money or other articles depth; a packet to any other place abroad of great value should not be sent through must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. advice arrived, By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created ! and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters. therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches of lewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a delible registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered;

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the

following rules be strictly observed.

registered or unregistered, can be received jewels, precious articles, or anything that,

quantity sent be so small as to make the entertained. sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as relative to it has been received.

follows :--Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 5 lbs. if with-

out intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz. 4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all : Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, boap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates: Letters,..... 12 cents per 1 oz. Registration, 8 Newspapers, 4 Books and Patterns, 1 cz., 2 2 oz., 4

every 4 oz., 8 .,,

The Mails close at 2.30 p.m., usually on the 1st and 15th of each month. Registry-cannot be effected after 2 p.m. The average time of transit to London by this route is 50 days. The correspondence must be specially addressed Via San Francisco. If insufficiently paid it will be

sent via Suez.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures

of such ships. No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be

sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations. 1.- Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2 -Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed. and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails,

4. No order must exceed \$10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the

The commission is as follows Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to 22 18 cents, \$10 min. 72 ...

Local Money Orders. . b .- Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

8. - Names must be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially orbssed to any Bank. 7.-No order can be paid till the Payee

have signed it in the proper place. An Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent.

promium in all cases.

In case of loss of an order, necessity for For the present no large quantities of L. No Letter or Packet, whether to be stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within as a general rule, is liable to Customs six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twolve months, 2. This Regulation prohibits the sending | the money will be forfeited. When the of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the order is once paid no further claim can be

9.—No order can be paid until the advice

POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, March 9, 1877.

Johnstone, Ro.)

Lets. Paps.

or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or	Ango Chinas	
or whatever is dangerous to the brane, or	man) } bort, engi- }1	
offensive or injurious to persons dealing	Albrecht, Miss 1 neer Jones, Wm. A. 1	
with them.	ATTIMO .	
PARCELS.—The public is reminded that,	Almeida, J. P. 1 Komsley, Thos. 1	•
in China and Japan, there is no such thing	Anderfer, F. 2 Lange, Miss Lenal	
as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disap-	Armbrust, S. M. 2 Lee Young 1	
pointment is caused by persistent attempts	Arnassan, Monsr.l Lilloy, Euthon 1	
Distribute is caused by personal through the	with the design the Tourness of the	
to send small valuable trifles through the	Benary, F. W. 2 1 Marino, Mr 1	
Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress,	Bishop, J. D. 1 Marks, A. 1	
Fancy Work, and similar presents are con-	Blackmore, G. 1 Martin, Edward 1	
tinually being refused, the senders having		
often spent more in Postage than would	Bremer, Jacob 1 Mellser, L. F. 1 Bustamante y) Middleton, J. T. 1	
have maid the freight by a comon No.		*
have paid the freight by seamer. No	Dayou	
refund can be made on such parcels of the	Caldecott, Montague, 1	
value of Stamps obliterated before the	Andrew 6 Montennood, 1	
nature of the contents was discovered.	Castagnino, Luigi 1 . Mons. Alfred 1 .:	
PATTERNSSome difficulty is experienced	Cear du Ware 1 regd, Murray, Geo. 2	
in obtaining a general understanding of	Curwen, Eldred 1 4 Nelson, Geo. Kerr 1	
and at in a Dantonia la in a hond fide comple	Maria Carindia a Mrimona Mra 1	
what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample	A., engineer 1 Orenstein, M. 1	
of goods which the sender has for sale, or	I Then Clas I Dallarini I de	e û
of goods which he wishes to order. It is	Descartes, Mons. 1 Rozario,	
to consist of the smallest possible quantity	Trescattes Tropp 1	
compatible with shewing what the goods	Enriquez, E. 1 regd. Flolencis 1	
bottli attore with break and intrinsic spite	Everall, W. 1 Mendonga	,
are, and must have no intrinsic value.	Fairhurst, Thos. 1 regd. Sec, Lieutenand 1	
	Do Do 6 Senwesing 1	_
To provide means of remitting small	Fisher, William 1 Smith, John 2	
sums of money to or from this Colony and	Fontos, Pelle Sols, Philippe 1	
	TOURDS! Letter, \$ 4	
between the Ports of China and Japan, the		
between the Ports of China and Japan, the	cier Joss St. John, Miss 8	
between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will	cier Jose Bt. John, Miss 8 Ford, Charles 6 1 Tallers, Wolf 1	
Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to	cier Joss Bt. John, Miss 8 Ford, Charles 6 1 Tallers, Wolf 1 Forgens, R. 1 Taunton, Miss J. 1	
Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from	cier Joss Bt. John, Miss B Ford, Charles 6 1 Tallers, Wolf 1 Forgens, R. 1 Taunton, Miss J. 1 Francis, Mr 1 Taylor, Wm. 1	
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For Me	rchant Ships.
Lets.	Paps. Lets. Fa
Adds 1	Invererne
A. F. Stalkneicht 2	Jessie Isabel 1
Agnes Muir 1	Kron Prins
Albert Victor 1	Gustaf
Alice Mary 1	Lord McDuff 1
Annie Braginton 1	Madanzar, s.s. 1
Antioch 2	-Madura 4
Atma 1	Maggie Douglas 6
August 2	May 1
Augusta 1	Mecca, s.s. 10
Benarty, s.s. 2	Mindoro 8
Barton Stather 8	Mystic Bell 1
Celabar 1	Nautilus 1
Caribou 2	
Chalmette 1	Novelty
Charles Moreau	l Paraguay, s.s.
Chinaman 1	Perry 1
Cilurnum 1	Prome, s.s. 1
Cornavia 1	Queen, s.s. 1
Craig Ewan	1 Questemberg 1
Denbighshire 1	Quina, s.s. 1
Duke of Abecom 3	2 Rhado 1
E. P. Bouverie 8	1 1 mm 14 1
Edward Albroth	Ruvik 5 1 Salamis 2
Edward May 1	Sapphire
Egeria 1	Sir Harry Parkes 5
Elizabeth 5	1 Soo Teh Seng 6
Nicholson	Soteria 4
Elliotts 1	Southern Cross 2
Elmstone 1	Star of Jamaica 8.
Emmanuel Jasse 1	Taunton 2
Felicetas	1 Three Brothers 1
Florence 1	Tweed 1
Floria 1	Wanadis 1
Fontenaye 2	Western Chief 1
Fookien, 8,5. 1	William Fruing 1
Forget-me-not	1 Windermere 4
Gaetannio 1	Wm. Van Name 1
Golden Horn, s.s. 1	Yorkshire 8

For H. M. Ships. Lets; Pap. Lets, Pape, Nassau

Victor Emanuel 6

G. T. Parson

Books, etc. without Covers.

Aberdeen Herald. Antiquarischer Anzeiger. Arctic Grafic. Army and Navy Gazette. British Mercantile Gasette, Dec. 18. Builder. Bullionist Child's Jacket (old).

Orefold Reitung. De Aarde. De Indier. Der Basat. El Cascabel. El Publico Espatiol. Elmin Conrant.

Erste Oesterr-Ceresiti Fabrik (H. Uihely & Cie.) Figero. Gaceta de Madrid. Georg Richter's Gilt Buttons.

German Books. H. E. Nuss' Steamship Circular. Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20. Illustrated London News, Dec. 2. Isle of Man Times.

Law Reports (4 vols.) Los En Vast. Pall Mall Budget. New York Marine Register, The

News of the World. Stindsy at Home. The Engineer. Typen der Kirchen Kerzen (H. Uhele

Weekly Scotsman. Wochenschrift. World.

W. J. Bush & Co. Price Lints

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked k., near the Kowloong shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2 From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Aschor-	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival	1 4 (CM) 183 (183 APP APP APP APP APP APP APP APP APP AP	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								4 4 4
Amoy		Drewen	Brit. str			O Siemssen & Co.	Canton	To-day
Arratoon Apear Duna		MacTavish "	Brit. str		Mar.	7 David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
Edinburgh		Steele	Brit, str		Mar.	9 Gilman & Co.	er all	7 .
Jeddah		Worsley Clark	Brit, str Brit, str		Mar.	7 E. E. Telegraph Co.	0-1	T- 3
Malacca .		Edmond	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	31		5 Gee Cheong Hong 7 P. & O. S. N. Co.	Salgon Yokohama	To-day Mails
Mecca		Johnson	Jan 9.		Mar.	2 Hop Kee & Co.	Cooktown	Cos'tan Doc
Montgomeryshire	4	Sturrock	Brit, str			5 H. Kizer & Co.	Saigon	COS TAIL DOG
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str			7 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Saigon	To-morrow
Nestor		Webster	Brit. str	400		9 Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Normanby		Reddell	Brit. str			9 Gibb, Livingaton & Co.	Australian Ports	Ab'deen Doo
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str		Mar.	6 Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-day
atroclus	ő o	Courtenay	Brit, str			8 Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
eiho	5 0	Lecointre	Fch. str	2129	Mar.	8 Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai	To-day
enedo		Cain	Brit, str			O Melohers & Co.	Saigon	8
enguin		Cowell	Brit, str		Mar.	7 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	
ianda	4 h		Brit, str			7 P. & O. S. N. Co.		3
(late Leonor)		Young	Brit. atr	408	Mar.	9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	12th, noon
lientain		Deville	Brit, str	682	Feb. 2	6 Butterfield & Swire	Saigon	* **
ottung	2 b	************	Brit, str	324	June	9 Kwok Acheong	***************************************	Repairing
Sailing Vessels Iden Besse	4	Noyes	Amer has	842	Ian 0	9 Rozario & Co.	Portland	
anazi	_	Hill	Amer. bqe Brit. bqe			4 Adamson, Bell & Co.	T OF MARIE	7 3 2 2 2
nglo Sazon		Harrington	Brit, sh	604	Mar.	1 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	1 1	
nnie S. Hall	8	Nelson	Am. 8m. BC		Feb. 2	5 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tientein	-
Selle of Oregon	8 0	Merriman	Amer, bge		Feb.	9 Rozario & Co.	San Francisco	
ua Caso	2 b	Lange	Slam, bge	338	Jan, 2	6 Chineso	OWN TANDIOOD	
arpo	8 0	Murphy	Brit, bge		Feb.	2 Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	
heng Scon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam, sch		April 8	Ohinese	POTATON	
hingtoo	4 0	Bakie	Brit. 3m.se	304	Mar	2 Borneo Company, Limited		
oeran	641	Vincent	Amer, soh.	230	461918	Construction of Construction		K'loong Doo
von Beaulieu		Schneider	Ger. bge		Mar.	1 Borneo Company, Limited	1	TE TOOME TOO
dward James	4 0	O'Brien	Amer. bge		Jan,	9 Rozario & Co.	Portland	
ormosa		Quagle	Brit. Sm.sc	381		7 Siemssen & Co.	Saigon	To-day
orward		Vandervord	Brit, bge			1 Rozario & Co.	Portland	10.00
aribaldi	4 0	Forbes	Amer. bge			2 Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Portland	
Ielene	4 0	Volguardsen	Ger. bqe		Mar.	7 Wieler & Co.		1
orsor	8 0	Grove	Dan. bge		Feb. 1	2 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
oiterer	7 b	Vincent	Amer, sch.	45	Aug, 1	8 Insurance Cos.	200	
IoNear	4 0	Taylor	Amer, sh	1300	Jan. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ivatio Belle		Plumer	Amer, sh	705	Feb. 2	7 Siemsten & Co.		
ehemiah Gibson	6 k	Bradford	Amer, bqe.	741	Jan. 2	8 Vogel, Hagedorn & Oo.	Cebu	Cleared
range Grove	8 0	Longmuir	Brit, bge.	885	Feb. 2	8 Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
resto	3 ¢	Laidman	Brit. bge.		Mar.	4 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientain	Cleared
lo Loge	1 0	Matthews	Brit, bg	241	Feb.	9 Olyphant & Co.	Melbourne	
losina	9 0	Hansen	Am. 3m. so	406	Feb. 2	8 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	-7	
an Lorenzo	8 0	McMadaringa	Span. bg.		Mar, 1	O Remedios & Co.		
arah Nicholson		Selkirk	Brit. sh.		Feb.	8 Melchers & Co.	Manila	Cos'tan Dot
ismese Crown	2 h	Saxtoph	Slam, bqe.	540	Feb.	9 Tack Mee & Co.		į.
if Harry Parker	5 0	Chapman	Brit, ch.			7 Melchers & Co.		
pirit of the Age		Johnson	Brit. bge.	847		O Rozario ès Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
tar of China		Blaker	Brit, sh		Jan. 2	1 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London	Wanohai Pi
umatra	0 0	Clough	Amer. sh		Oct. 2	1 Russell & Co.	San Francisco	- 151
yringa "	9 0	Partridge	Brit. 8m.sc	242	Mar.	4 Chan Uheong Wing		
ullochgorum.		Masson	Brit. sch	175	Mar.	1 Wieler & Co.	Haiphong	1
nion	0 0	Mericaschevarria	Span, sch		Feb.	8 Remedios & Co.	Yloilo	
Vandering Minatrel	0 0	Sivewright	Brit. bqe		Feb. 2	7 diemasen & Co.	Takow	
Vestern Belle Villiam Turner	0 0	Fish Vandervord	Amer. bqe Brit. bqe	400	Feb. 1 Feb. 1	2 Order 2 Rosario & Co.	Saigon	Sanda' Slip
WHAMPOA			. 6		1.50			
batros		Koppelmann	Ger. bge	377	Mar.	3 Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hamburg	
ormose		Sohweer	Ger. 3m. so	282	Mar.	6 Melchers & Co.	Tientain	1 2
longkong	3	Oom	Ger. 3m.so		Feb. 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
ragu	j	Pearus	Brit. bqe		Lep' 1	9 Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Newchwang	
ydia		Young	Brit. bge	896	Feb. 2	5 Butterfield & Swire	Newchwang	1
nward		Morton	Brit, sch	210	Mar.	7 Wieler & Co.		
t. Anne ignal		Jan Witney	Fch. bg Amer, bge	490	Feb. 2	O Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tientein	1
		* · availey	mot, pie	200	T. O.W 1	outuins, marnelon & Co.		4 3 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
CANTON		Tit-media.	0	040	10	ngl.	7	+
hina		Hennings	Ger. str	648	Mar.	9 Siemssen & Co.	Shanghal	
		1.0			1			

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	6	700	Feb. 19	E. O. Matthews
Audecious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 21	Colomb
Fly	6 h	British †	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 26	John Bruce
Hornet	7 h	British .	gun vessel	464	4	120	Feb. 20	H. N. Hippisley
Marquez de la Victoria	K, D,	Spanish	transport	1200	dia 1		Feb. 23	Borrafo
Mecanec	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	1 7	104600		**************
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmond
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200			Feb. 28	Rapello
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	- 111	101141	Jan. 24	Lieutcom. E. A. Bolitho
Tejo Novelty		Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Tennessee	6 k	American	frigate (flag-ship)	2800	28	1800	Mar. 3	J. Young
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship		2	*****	******	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	8 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Feb. 23	H, C. D. Ryder

HONGKO	CHINE		N-VERS ATERS		CANTON			
Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame Foi Wan Ishang Kin Shan Kit Klang Lintin Powan Sir J. Jeojeebhoy Spark White Cloud Yotsal	700 457 617 617 89 1890 101 140 280 180	Martin Carey Benning, T. Hawkins Hoyland Benning, A. Browns	Hwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co. Kwok Acheong H., C. & M. S. boat Co.	Shen-chi	491 98 160 280 600 180 150 160 600	71 :: 6585 : 668	400 60 60	J. Godall E. F. Collins Wan Lum Wan E. Choy C. H. Palmer Li Ping Tye H. Wads Stewart Bessatd C. De Longueville Lain Man Wo

Madagakar Manique	for Newshittang
Madayassaf Wm. Manson	for Chalos
SHIPPING IN SHAN March 8	GHAL HARBOUL 1877.
MERCHANT	STEAMERS,
*AHOY	British
Anadyr	French
Ohin-se	Chiness
Fildiyama	American
Fychow	Americali
Hai-shin	Ohinese
Hal-ting	Ohiness
Hales	Chinese
H. O. Orsted	Daniah
Habram Of Change	British
Hankow (McQueen) Hoan Maru	American
Stanta Williams 20	deserve the ART

Honan	American	Carmblita & Ida	Gorman bartitle
Klang-ching	Chineso	Haydn Brown	Amerikan barffus
Kiang toen	Chiness	Inverness	for New York
Elang-was	Obiness	J. R. Wordentot	British abig
Kiang-yueit	Chinese	Julio Rita	British barque
Pati-teh	Chinese	Hatie Flickinge:	American barbite
Pelho	American	Maria	Fretich barque
Ping-6ti	British	Maty Blair	British bartitle
Saikio Marti	Japaness	Mihatitlan	British brig
Shanghal	British	Novelty	British bardite
Szechuen	American	Omba	British ship
Szephnen	American	Pelhatti	British brig
Tabyer	Chinese	Rita	Spanish barque
Travancors	British	Union	British barque
Tung Ting	Chinesa	The same and	
Titnein	British	Charybdia Han-	br-war
Yungaing	Okinole	Pharybdia	British Sorvette
		Tra Daitti	British gunboat
MENONANT	SAILING VESSELS.	Littled	German corvetta
AHD9 -	British baraus	Morge	Russian sloop
Capella	Swedieb barque	Ropol	Russian suppost
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		A. Monanda, B. att le Call

	No. 4272.—March 10,	1877.	
HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.	Cauliflower, each		0
Oorrected to Saturday, March 10, 1877. At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.	Celery, Chinese, catty Celery, English, catty	20 - 40 8	- 80
Paica. Highest, Lowest, Cash. Cash.	Cucumbers,, Chilles, Dried,	70 - 100 -	
Butcher Meat.	,, Mixed, , ,,	80 7	
Bacon, English, lb. 450 400 , Ame. Sugar cured , 300 250	Ourry Stuft, English,		iO .0
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy. 160 160	Garlie, (bulb) dried, . ,,	40 8	10
Beef Corned, catty 150 140	Greens, White	30 2 10 -	W √1
,, Roast, ,, 150 140 ,, Soup, ,, 90 80	Winter course	20 - 1 15 1	
, Steak, , , 150 140	Green Peas, in shell, old ,,	60 .5	0
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50		40 3 300 -	10
,, corned,, 320 300	Lettuce, Uhlmene	20 -	
,, Heart, ,, 600 500	I . ld num Dunand a a monte.	10 -	0
Kidneys, , 60 50	Mushroom, dried, catty	750 65	
, Tail, . ,, 100 90		20 -	50
,, Liver, catty 80 60 ,, Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40	Paraley, Chinese, ,,	50	
Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 400		10 20 1	5 5
Hams, American, lb. 300 250 ,, Chinese, 150 170	la du manda i bi		0 5
, English , 360 340	Radishes, doz.	30 2	80
Mutton Chop,			30 30
, Shoulder, , , 130 120	Sesamum,	120 10	
,, Liver, , ,, 130 120 Pigr' Chitlings, , catty 60 50	Squash, bottle	80 - 20 -	
, Feet, 100 90	Tomatoes,	60	0
, Head, , 110 100	Turnips, Salt,	1	.6 .0
, Heart, 60 50	" Chinese catty	15 1	0
	Water Lily Roots, , , bunch	30 - 20 1	C
Pork, Chop, catty 150 140	Yams, catty		C
, Corned, , 180 120 150 140	Alcurites, catty	80 8	50
, Fat or Lard, , , 110 100	Apples, Dried	500 40 250 18	7 1 6
Sheeps' Head, and Fest, set 840 820 Heart, each 50 40	Bananas, fragrant Punti, ,,	40 8	30
, Kidneye, 80 70	Chartmets now	25 2	30
Sucking Pigs,	Cocoanuta each	100 -	0
Poultry.	Currants, bottle	400 30	50
Capons,	Dates, bottle	200 10	
Ducks,	Figs, Dried,	500 40	90
Eggs, Hen dos, 100 — Duck	Ground Nuts, catty Lemons,	40 8 120 10	30)0
,, Salt	Lichees, Dried,	200 18	30
Fowls, catty 180 160 Geose, 120 110		400 20 40 -	JU
Partridges, each 350 300	Mangoes, each	100 7	0
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 — Shanghai, dead , 800 750	Olives, green, Punti, catty Oranges, (Coolie) Chang	60 •	- 30
Pigeons, each 130 120	,, Sweet, Sun-weey,,	160 14	10
Quail, 90 80	" (Mandarin) "	40 3 120 10	30)0
Snipe, each 110 100	Papaw.	80 -	
Teal, 180 170 Turkeys, Cock, catty 600 —	Pears, Nanking,	150 18 160 19	
Hen, ,, 400	Pears, Chefoo, Pine-apples, Punti each	120 10	the same of the sa
Wild Duck, each 350 300	Plantains, common catty	A	30 50
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300	, fragrant ,,		30
Bream,	Pumaloes or Shaddock and	3.0	50 60
Codfish, Sait, 1b. 150 -	Raisins, Muscatel, bottle	750 6	X 0
Crabs,	Salesbury Seeds, Pak kwo, catty	E 19 Y	50 70
Dace, 100 90	Sugar Cane, stick	25 2	20
Eels, Congor ,, 50 40	Tamarinds, catty Walnuts,	A COLUMN TO A PARTY OF THE PART	50 10
File Fish,	Water Chesnuts, Canton ,,		10
,, Small . ,, 90 80	Miscellaneous. Allspice, Chinese . bottle	200	
Frogs, 160 140 Garoupa, 140 120	English .,,	750 . 50	7. The state of th
Herrings,	Barley.	1600 150 1500 140	
, smoked box \$1.00 Live Fish, catty 140 120	Butter, ib.	600 50	00
Lobsters, 80 70 Mackerel, 60 50	Candied Orange Peel, bottle	750 70	
Mackerel, 60 50 Mango Fish, 160 —	Capers,	250 2	30
Mullot, , 70 60	Cheese, American, lb,	1080 100 400 38	
Oysters, 140 130 Parrot Fish, 180 120	Cinnamon, catty	300 25	60
Perch, 80 70	Citron,	160 16 700 50	
Prawns, 120 110	Coccanut Oil, bottle	180 18	j 0
Ray, 100 90	Coffee, bottle	280 20 500 20	
Roash, 160 — Rock Flah, 120 120	Firewood, picul	400 88	50 30
Salmon, Canton, . , 120 100	Gram, picul	40 8 8000 278	
Salt Fish, 120 100 Shark, young , 70 60	Lamp Oll, catty	9.19	a
Shrimps, , 70 60	Macaroni, box	1000 78	SO
Snappaz, , 120 110	Mace, catty		-
Snips Fish, 90 -	Mango Chutney, bottle Mustard,	500 B0	
Tench, 80 70	Nutmege, oach	10	5
Turties, Small , , 320 300	Olives, bottle Paddy, pleul	250 20 1600 150	
Asperague, Vegetables.	Pearl Barley, , bottle	220 18	90
Bamboo Shoots, catty 100 80	Pepper (whole) catty (ground) bottle	270 22 250 20	
Broati 50 40	Pickles,	200 16	w - w
, French from Macaoli, 70 50	Rico, catty	40 8 100 8	
Bransies, , , catty 12 10	Salad Oll, , , , ,	250 18	0
Cabbage, White Canton ,, 15 19	Salt, Coarne	20 1	
Hongkong, each 70 80	Sauces, Lea & Persins . bottle	350 20	0
, Macao, 70 30	O Andrew Languages	of Market	N. S. C.
,, Turnip, Bohl each 10 o			